KÜNKER

The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals

AUKTION 334
March 17th, 2020, Osnabrück

Title photo (Nr. 2400)

JUDAEA.
Bar Kokhba, 132-136.
AR-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,33 g.

Hendin no. 1387; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 230b;
Mildenberg 128 no. 14 (=O3/R8), 7 (this coin).

AUCTION 334

The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals

DATE	**Tuesday, March 17th, 2020** 2.00 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
PLACE	Vienna House Remarque Osnabruck, Natruper-Tor-Wall 1 (Former Steigenberger Hotel Remarque)
TELEPHONE	+49 541 96 202 0
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EMAIL	service@kuenker.de

Auctions 333-336, March 2020

MARCH 16-17TH, 2020	**Auction 333** Asia Minor, Cyprus The Dr. W. R. Collection, part 4 Coins from the ancient world, a. o. the Phoibos Collection, a Collection from an ancient coin connoisseur and a hanseatic roman coin connoisseur
MARCH 17TH, 2020	**Auction 334** The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals
MARCH 18-19TH, 2020	**Auction 335** Selection of coins from the Middle Ages Bracteates from Upper Swabia and the area of the Lake Constance Coins and Medals from Medieval and Modern Times, a. o. the Dr. Karl Walter Bach Collection of coins of the Austrian nobility, Special collections of Bavaria, Lubeck, Wurttemberg as well as obsidional coins from the Eberhard Link Collection
MARCH 20TH, 2020	**Auction 336** Gold coins from all over the World German Coins after 1871

Timetable

Auction 333

Asia Minor, Cyprus
The Dr. W. R. Collection, part 4

Monday, March 16th, 2020
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
No. 1 to No. 610
The Dr. W. R. Collection, part 4
Greek Coins

Coins from the ancient world
a. o. the Phoibos Collection,
a Collection from an ancient coin connoisseur
and a hanseatic roman coin connoisseur

2.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.
No. 611 to No. 1202
Celtic Coins, Greek, Coins
Roman Coins (until Severus Alexander)

Tuesday, March 17th, 2020
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
No. 1203 to No. 1720
Roman Coins (from Maximinus I Thrax), Great Migration, Byzantium, Crusader, Orientals

Auction 334

The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals

2.00 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
No. 2001 to No. 2599

Auction 335

Selection of coins from the Middle Ages
Bracteates from Upper Swabia
and the area of the Lake Constance

Wednesday, March 18th, 2020
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
No. 3001 to No. 3513
Medieval Time, Bracteats,
Germany: Aachen - Bavaria (until Karl Albert)

Coins and Medals from Medieval and Modern Times,
a. o. the Dr. Karl Walter Bach Collection
of coins of the Austrian nobility,
Special collections of Bavaria, Lubeck, Wurttemberg as well as
obsidional coins from the Eberhard Link Collection

2.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.
No. 3514 to No. 4248
Germany: Bavaria (from Maximilian III Joseph) - Rostock

Thursday, March 19th, 2020
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
No. 4249 to No. 4796
Germany: Saxony - Wurzburg, Medals, Lots,
Habsburg (until Holy Roman Empire)

2.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.
No. 4797 to No. 5535
Habsburg (from Austrian Empire), Europe, Oversea

Auction 336

Gold coins from all over the World

Friday, March 20th, 2020
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m
No. 6001 to No. 6658
Europe, Oversea, Habsburg, Germany, Medals, Lots

German Coins after 1871

2.00 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
No. 6659 to No. 7820
German Coins after 1871

Liebe Münzfreunde,

wir freuen uns, Ihnen diesen neuen Katalog zu unserer Frühjahrs-Auktion 2020 präsentieren zu dürfen. Wir wünschen Ihnen viel Vergnügen beim Studium und hoffen, Sie finden einige schöne Stücke für Ihre Sammlung.

Wie gewohnt haben wir unsere Kataloge mit Sorgfalt und Präzision entstehen lassen. Diesen hohen Standard verdanken wir einem Team von numismatischen Experten, die auf jahrzehntelange Erfahrung in der Erstellung von Auktionskatalogen zurückblicken können. Bei Künker können Sie sich daher auf eine exakte Bewertung und Beschreibung der Auktionsobjekte verlassen.

Wir gehen in unserem Qualitätsversprechen sogar noch einen Schritt weiter: Wenn Sie bei uns ein Stück erwerben, geben wir Ihnen eine Echtheitsgarantie – und diese gilt bei uns zeitlich unbegrenzt. Wir gewährleisten damit über die gesetzliche Frist hinaus, dass die von uns verkauften Objekte echt sind beziehungsweise exakt den Beschreibungen im Katalog entsprechen.

Neben der fachlichen Kompetenz und unserem Qualitätsversprechen sehen wir den Kontakt zu Ihnen als unsere wichtigste Aufgabe. Es ist eine Freude für uns, die Begeisterung für die Numismatik mit Ihnen teilen zu dürfen. Ihre Zufriedenheit ist unser Bestreben. Wir stehen Ihnen stets bei allen Fragen mit Lösungsvorschlägen zur Verfügung. Für uns ist es wichtig, Sie bereits ab dem ersten Kontakt persönlich und kompetent beraten zu können. Deswegen sind wir stolz darauf, Sie in insgesamt sieben Sprachen (Deutsch/Englisch/Französisch/Italienisch/Spanisch/Arabisch/Russisch) begrüßen zu dürfen.

Um stets für Sie persönlich da sein zu können und Sie beim Aufbau oder dem Verkauf Ihrer Sammlung optimal zu betreuen, haben wir über die letzten Jahre ein Netz an Dependancen und Partnern aufgebaut. Darüber hinaus können Sie uns auf vielen großen Münzbörsen und Messen persönlich antreffen.

Wir wünschen Ihnen nun viel Freude mit dem Katalog und viel Erfolg beim Bieten!

Dear Coin Enthusiasts,

We are delighted to present you this new catalogue for our 2020 Spring Auction Sale. We wish you much enjoyment in your perusal of the catalogues, and we hope you may find some nice items you wish to add to your collection.

We have, as usual, created our catalogues with care and attention to detail. These high standards, which you as a customer have come to appreciate, come to you courtesy of our team of numismatic experts, who benefit from decades of experience to create the auction catalogues. Thus when you consign to Künker or place a bid, you may depend on a precise, professional assessment and description of the objects to be auctioned.

At Künker we even go one step further with our assurance of quality: when you acquire an item from us, we give you a warranty of authenticity – with no time limit. This means we warrant, beyond the time period set by law that the objects bought from us are authentic and correspond to the descriptions in the catalogues, precisely.

Along with expert competence and our assurance of quality, we consider good relations with you, our customers, to be our most important priority. It is a great pleasure for us to share your enthusiasm and passion for numismatics. Our object in view will be your satisfaction. Our Customer Service is always more than happy to answer your questions and gives proposals for solution. It is important to us to advise you personally and competently, from the very first time you contact us. Therefore we're proud that we can greet you in a total of seven languages (German/English/French/Italian/Spanish/Arabic/Russian).

In order to be at your disposal constantly, and help you in building or selling your collection, we have developed a worldwide network of branches and partners in recent years which brings us even closer to you. In addition you can meet us personally at many major coin conventions and coin fairs around the world.

And now, allow us to wish you a pleasant experience with this catalogue, and much success in your bidding!

With Best Wishes,

Dr. Andreas Kaiser

Oliver Köpp and Dr. Andreas Kaiser

Oliver Köpp
Auktionator/Auctioneer

Dr. Andreas Kaiser
Auktionator/Auctioneer
Geschäftsführer/Managing Director

Dzmitry Nikulin
Leiter Auktionsabteilung
Director Numismatic Department

Jens-Ulrich Thormann
Leiter Antike Numismatik
Director Ancient Numismatic

KUENKER.DE

SIXBID.COM
EXPERTS IN NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS

Besichtigung/On View

KÜNKER OSNABRÜCK

Nobbenburger Straße 4a

- bis einschließlich 4. März 2020 (nach Terminabsprache)
- *up to and including March 2020 (by prior appointment)*
- 10.-15. März 2020 (nach Terminabsprache)
- *March 10-15, 2020 (by prior appointment)*

OSNABRÜCK

Vienna House Remarque (ehem. Steigenberger Remarque)
Natruper-Tor-Wall 1, 49076 Osnabrück

- 16.-20. März 2020
- *March 16-20, 2020*

MÜNCHEN/MUNICH – NUMISMATA 2020

Hotel INNSiDE by Meliã München Parkstadt Schwabing,
Mies-van-der-Rohe-Straße 10, 80807 München

ausgenommen Konvolute/*except mixed lots*

- Freitag, 6. März 2020 von 10:00 bis 18:00 Uhr
- Samstag, 7. März 2020 von 10:00 bis 18:00 Uhr
- Sonntag, 8. März 2020 von 10:00 bis 14:00 Uhr

- *Friday, March 6, 2020 from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm*
- *Saturday, March 7, 2020 from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm*
- *Sunday, March 8, 2020 from 10.00 am to 2.00 pm*

Online-Katalog/Online Catalogue

Betrachten Sie unsere Auktionskataloge im Internet! Unter www.kuenker.de und www.sixbid.com haben Sie die Möglichkeit, Abbildungen zu vergrößern, Ihre Gebote direkt abzugeben und die Ergebnisse der Auktionen abzurufen.

Please browse our auction catalogues at www.kuenker.com or at www.sixbid.com! You will have the possibility to zoom all images, to place your bids and to view all auction results online.

Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG

Als Europas führendes Auktionshaus für Münzen, Medaillen und Orden hat sich unser Dienstleistungsspektrum für Sie als unsere Kunden stetig verbessert und erweitert. Einen kleinen Überblick über unsere Angebote finden Sie hier.

As Europe´s leading auction company for coins, medals and decorations our range of services for our customers has been steadily improving and expanding. Following is a short overview of our offers.

AUKTIONEN/AUCTIONS

Besuchen Sie unsere international bedeutenden Auktionen, die Ihnen viermal jährlich zahlreiche Raritäten bieten. Profitieren Sie als Bieter oder Einlieferer von unserer Erfahrung und Kompetenz.

Visit our internationally recognized auctions which take place four times a year and offer many rarities. Benefit from our experience and competence while being a bidder or consigner.

GOLDHANDEL/GOLD COIN TRADING

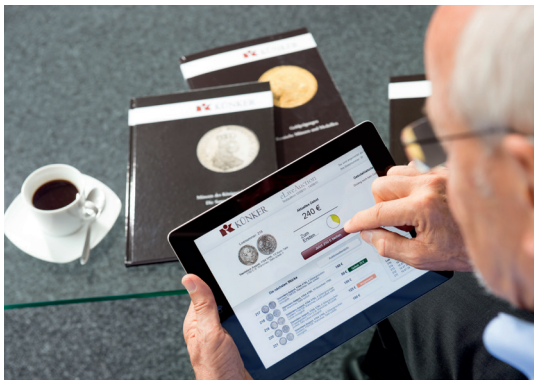
Wir bieten Ihnen ein ständiges Angebot sowie den Ankauf von Anlagemünzen aus Deutschland, Europa und aller Welt zu fairen tagesaktuellen Preisen.

We are constantly offering as well as purchasing a vast range of German, European and World bullion coins. We buy and sell gold assets at a fair, daily updated market price.

ONLINE-SHOP

Wir bieten Ihnen in unserem Online-Shop auf www.kuenker.de ein täglich aktualisiertes Münz-Angebot von der Antike bis zur Neuzeit. Kaufen Sie hier unkompliziert zum Festpreis und ohne Risiko.

We offer you an exclusive daily updated selection of coins from ancient to modern times. You can order at www.kuenker.com without hassle or risk.



eLIVE AUCTION

Mit unseren eLive Auctions können Sie über das Internet an regelmäßigen Auktionen mit einem virtuellen Auktionator teilnehmen. Sie können Vorgebote bequem online abgeben und abschließend die Auktion live am Bildschirm für sich entscheiden.

With our eLive Auctions, we offer you an opportunity to participate in regular auctions live over the Internet. You can submit preliminary bids online, and up to the last moment of the sale you can win auctions live on your computer screen.

ORDEN UND EHRENZEICHEN/ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

Einmal im Jahr findet unsere besondere Ordensauktion statt, die sich ganz den dekorativen Ehrenzeichen widmet. Profitieren Sie als Bieter oder Einlieferer von unserer Erfahrung und Kompetenz im Bereich Phaleristik.

Once a year there is a special auction dedicated to medals and decorations. Benefit from our experience in the field of phaleristik becoming our bidder or consigner.

Künker-Service

Wir sind mittlerweile mit neun eigenen Standorten in Deutschland und Europa vertreten. So können wir Ihnen unseren beliebten Künker-Service auch in Ihrer Nähe anbieten. Unsere Leistungen vor Ort:

- Persönliche Beratung und Betreuung in Ihrer Nähe
- Sie können Ihre Münzen nach Vereinbarung direkt einliefern oder verkaufen, ersteigerte Münzen abholen und sich Einlieferungen auszahlen lassen.
- Sie können sich von unserem Kooperationspartner auf den Künker-Auktionen vertreten lassen.

We are now represented with nine locations in Germany and Europe so that we can also provide you the best service in your vicinity. Our local services:

- *You always have a point of contact nearby*
- *You can directly consign or sell your coins, collect purchases and receive payment for consignments. Please contact your local Künker team for an appointment.*
- *You can have our cooperation partner represent you at our auctions.*

Stammhaus Osnabrück

Frank Richardsen

Dr. Hubert Ruß

Roland Trampe

Michael Autengruber

Régis Poinsignon

Petr Kovaljov

Ulf Künker

Standorte/Locations

OSNABRÜCK

Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG,
Nobbenburger Straße 4a, 49076 Osnabrück

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MÜNCHEN MAXIMILIANSPLATZ

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STRASSBURG

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4 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 67000 Strasbourg, Frankreich

Régis Poinsignon, Tel. +33 388 321050, contact@kuenker.fr

WIEN

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ZNOJMO

Künker Znojmo, c/o Numfil s.r.o.,
17. Listopadu 18, 66902 Znojmo, Tschechien

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ZÜRICH

Künker Zürich, c/o Hess-Divo AG,
Löwenstraße 55, 8001 Zürich, Schweiz

Ulf Künker, Tel. +41 44 2254090, zuerich@kuenker.de

Das „Haus für geprägte Geschichte“

Seit der Firmengründung im Jahre 1971 ist die Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG mit der Friedensstadt Osnabrück verbunden. Unser Firmensitz ist heute eines der größten Kompetenzzentren der Münzenkunde und beherbergt zudem eine der bedeutendsten Bibliotheken ihrer Art. Diese steht den numismatischen Experten zur Verfügung, um immer eine exakte Bewertung und Beschreibung sowie geschichtliche Hintergründe der Auktionsobjekte für unsere hochwertigen Auktionskataloge zu liefern.

Im Stammhaus in Osnabrück berät und unterstützt Sie unser Kundenservice in allen Belangen rund um Münzen und Orden sowie zu den Saalauktionen und eLive Auctions. Um Sie auch in Ihrer Nähe betreuen zu können, haben wir ein internationales Netzwerk aufgebaut. Das zweite Standbein unseres Unternehmens ist der Handel mit Gold- und Anlagemünzen, der unseren Kunden eine interessante und reichhaltige Auswahl an numismatischen Objekten bietet.

Fritz Rudolf Künker

The “House of Minted History”

Since the company’s founding in 1971, the Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG has been strongly associated with the “City of Peace” Osnabrück, Germany. Today, our central offices are home to one of the most important centers of competence in the worldwide coin sphere, and contain one of the most significant libraries in the field as well. Künker makes this library available to numismatic experts, in order to always be in a position to provide precise assessments and descriptions, and of course historic background, of the auction items for our highly-valued auction catalogues.

From the company’s Osnabrück headquarters, the Customer Service team can advise and support you in all issues having to do with coins and medallions, and with matters related to the gallery auctions and eLive Auctions. In order to further serve you in your own region, we have built an international network. Our company’s second division, too, deals with minted history: the trading department offers customers a wide variety of outstanding gold bullion and collecting gold coins.

DEUTSCH

Barbara Westmeyer,
deutschsprachige Kundenbetreuung

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Internet: www.kuenker.de

Montag - Donnerstag, 8.30 - 17.00 Uhr
Freitag, 8.30 - 16.00 Uhr

Was ist für Ihre schriftliche Auktionsteilnahme besonders wichtig?

- Bitte senden Sie uns Ihre Aufträge möglichst frühzeitig zu. Wenn uns Ihr Auftrag erst kurz vor der Auktion erreicht, können sich bei der Bearbeitung Fehler einschleichen. Das beiliegende Formular erleichtert Ihnen die Abgabe eines schriftlichen Gebots. Gerne nehmen wir Ihre Gebote per Post, Fax oder Email entgegen.
- Wenn Sie noch nicht bei uns gekauft haben, bitten wir Sie, uns als Referenz eine Münzhandlung anzugeben, mit der Sie bereits in Geschäftsverbindung stehen.
- Wir gewährleisten die Echtheit aller verkauften Objekte auch über die gesetzliche Frist hinaus.

Sie möchten telefonisch an der Auktion teilnehmen?

Die telefonische Teilnahme an der Auktion ist bei uns selbstverständlich möglich. Wir rufen Sie während der Auktion gerne an und helfen Ihnen, die gewünschten Stücke zu ersteigern. Aus organisatorischen Gründen bitten wir Sie, die folgenden Punkte zu beachten:

- Telefonisches Bieten ist nur bei Losen mit einer Taxe von mind. € 500,– möglich.
- Bitte teilen Sie uns mindestens 48 Stunden vor der Auktion mit, zu welchen Stücken Sie angerufen werden möchten.
- Bitte achten Sie darauf, dass Sie erreichbar sind, wenn Ihre Stücke versteigert werden. Der Zeitplan in diesem Katalog hilft Ihnen dabei, den Zeitpunkt der Versteigerung abzuschätzen.
- Wir empfehlen, zusätzlich zu Ihrem Anrufwunsch auch ein Gebotslimit abzugeben, damit wir für Sie auch dann bieten können, falls die Verbindung nicht zustande kommt.
- Bitte beachten Sie, dass telefonisches Bieten eine unsichere Variante der Auktionsteilnahme sein kann. Wir können keine Garantie für das Zustandekommen der telefonischen Verbindung übernehmen. Wenn Sie sicher gehen wollen, besuchen Sie bitte unsere Auktion persönlich oder geben Sie uns ein schriftliches Gebot.

Was passiert nach der Auktion?

- Der Versand der Auktionsware startet sofort nach Beendigung der Auktion und dauert in der Regel 8 Tage.
- Alle Kunden, die an unserer Auktion schriftlich teilgenommen haben, erhalten innerhalb von 2 Wochen nach der Auktion unsere Ergebnisliste gratis.
- Alle Ergebnisse sind spätestens einen Tag nach Auktionsende auf unserer Internetseite verfügbar.

Sie möchten Ihre Münzen in unsere Auktion einliefern?

Sollten Sie sich zum Verkauf Ihrer Münzen entschlossen haben, kommen Sie zu uns. Seit 1985 beweisen wir mit derzeit 4 Auktionsterminen und ca. 15 Katalogen pro Jahr unsere Kompetenz und Zuverlässigkeit. Wichtige Informationen für Sie im Überblick:

- Ihre Münzen werden von unseren Experten nach neuestem numismatischem Standard bestimmt und in hochwertigen Farbkatalogen präsentiert.
- Wir verfügen mit mehr als 10.000 Kunden über eine der besten Kundendateien weltweit. Im Durchschnitt verkaufen wir mehr als 95 % der Stücke einer Auktion, nicht selten erzielen wir dabei Rekordzuschläge. Für nicht verkaufte Objekte werden keine Gebühren erhoben.
- Ab der Übergabe an uns sind Ihre Münzen mit dem doppelten Schätzwert versichert. Unsere Kundenbetreuung bespricht gerne mit Ihnen wie Ihre Stücke sicher zu uns gelangen können.
- Ihre Einlieferung wird Ihnen sofort nach der Übernahme quittiert. Spätestens 5 Wochen vor der Auktion erhalten Sie eine Auflistung Ihrer Stücke inkl. Katalognummern und Schätzpreisen.
- Unmittelbar nach der Auktion erhalten Sie die Ergebnisliste und können dann alle erzielten Preise feststellen. Den Auktionserlös erhalten Sie innerhalb von 45 Tagen nach der Auktion.

Important facts for a written participation in the auction

- Please send us your instructions as early as possible. The likelihood of errors occurring increases if we receive your instructions only shortly before the auction. The enclosed form should make it simple for you to submit a written bid, you may send your bids by mail, fax or e-mail.
- If you are a new customer who has not yet purchased from us, we do request references. Please name a coin dealer with whom you have already done business.
- The genuineness of all objects sold is warranted beyond the statutory length of time.

Do you wish to participate by telephone?

You are welcome to participate in our auction by telephone. We are glad to call you during the auction and to assist you in bidding for your items. Please take notice of the following conditions:

- Telephone bidding is accepted exclusively on lot numbers with estimates at 500 Euro or above.
- Please inform us at least 48 hours in advance if you wish to register for telephone bidding, even for single lots. We do need 48 hours to schedule all incoming requests.
- Please be available, when your lots will be sold. The time schedule in the catalogue will help you to estimate the approximate time when your items are going to be sold.
- When you register for telephone bidding, we recommend to leave a written bid in addition. This bid will only be executed, should the telephone bidding be interrupted or not be achieved.
- Please be aware that telephone bidding is a risky way of participation in our auction. We do not assume liability should the telephone line be interrupted or not be achieved. We advise you to attend the auction in person or to send written bids.

What occurs after the auction?

- The shipment of all auction goods starts immediately after the completion of the entire auction week and it usually takes 8 days to be completed.
- All auction results are available on our website one day after the end of the auction week.
- All clients who submitted bids for the auction will automatically receive the list of auction results free of charge within two weeks after the end of auction.

Do you wish to consign your coins to our auction?

Should you decide to sell your coins, we are ready to assist you. Since 1985 we have earned our bona fides in conducting over 4 auctions and in publishing 15 catalogues per year. In the following you will find the most important information on consigning:

- We guarantee the professional handling of your consignment following the latest numismatic level of expertise including its presentation in colour catalogues of outstanding quality.
- We possess one of the best customer lists worldwide. On average we sell more than 95% of all items in our auction, and it is not unusual for us to achieve record hammer prices for lots submitted. Unsold items incur no fees.
- Once the coins are consigned they are covered by our insurance at double the estimate. Upon consultation with our customer service we try to advise you on the safest way of shipping for your coins.
- Your delivery will be confirmed in writing immediately on receipt. At least five weeks before the auction, you will receive an exact list of your objects with the relevant catalogue numbers and descriptions.
- Within a week of the end of auction, you will receive a list of auction results in order to see what prices were reached for each individual lot. As a consignor, you will receive the auction proceeds within 45 days after the end of auction.

ENGLISH

Alexandra Elflein-Schwier, M.A.
English, Français, Deutsch, Italiano

Marion Künker
English, Deutsch

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Monday - Thursday 8.30 am - 5 pm
Friday 8.30 am - 4 pm

FRANÇAIS

Kmar Chachoua
Français, Deutsch, English, Arabic

Leiterin Kundenbetreuung
Director Customer Service

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Site: www.kuenker.de

Lundi à Jeudi de 8h30 à 17h00
Vendredi de 8h30 à 16h00

Votre participation par écrit – Les points essentiels

- Veuillez nous faire parvenir vos ordres le plus tôt possible. Si vos ordres nous parviennent juste avant la vente aux enchères, des erreurs risquent d'être commises lors de leur traitement. Le formulaire ci-joint vous aidera à rédiger facilement votre offre. Vous pouvez nous envoyer vos ordres par la poste, par fax ou par e-mail.
- Si vous n'avez encore fait aucune acquisition chez nous, nous vous prions de nous indiquer une ou deux références d'autres maisons numismatiques où vous avez déjà acheté.
- L'authenticité des pièces vendues est garantie même au-delà des délais légaux.

Vous voulez participer par téléphone?

La participation par téléphone est bien sûr possible. Nous vous appelons volontiers pour vous aider à acquérir les pièces voulues. Pour des raisons d´organisation veuillez noter les points suivants:

- La participation par téléphone est possible seulement pour les lots estimés plus de 500 Euros chacun.
- Veuillez nous informer au moins 48 heures avant la vente de la liste des pièces pour lesquelles vous voudriez être appelé.
- Veuillez prendre soin d´être joignable quand vos pièces seront mises en vente. L'ordre de vente dans ce catalogue vous aidera à estimer l´heure de la vente.
- Vus les risques de la participation téléphonique, nous vous recommandons néanmoins d'indiquer une limite maximale pour chaque lot, pour que nous puissions enchérir pour vous, même si la communication téléphonique était interrompue ou ne pouvait pas être établie.
- La participation par téléphone présentant des risques, nous déclinons toute responsabilité si la communication téléphonique est interrompue ou ne peut être établie.

Ce qui se passe après la vente

- L´expédition des biens va commencer immédiatement après la fin de la vente complète, et prend généralement 8 jours.
- Tous les clients qui ont participé à l'une de nos ventes aux enchères recevront gratuitement une liste de résultats dans les deux semaines qui suivent.
- Les résultats seront disponibles sur notre site internet, au plus tard un jour après la fin de la vente.

Vous voulez confier vos monnaies pour nos ventes aux enchères?

Contactez nous si vous envisagez de vendre vos pièces. Notre compétence et fiabilité est prouvée depuis 1985 par actuellement 4 ventes aux enchères et environ 15 catalogues par an. Le plus important pour vous est que:

- Vos pièces seront décrites par notre équipe d'experts selon les standards numismatiques les plus récents, et elles seront présentées dans des catalogues de haute qualité en couleurs.
- Nous avons un des meilleurs fichiers-clientèle du monde avec plus de 10.000 clients. Nous vendons en moyenne plus de 95% de la vente aux enchères, et obtenons souvent des prix records. Les monnaies invendues n'encourent aucun frais.
- Notre service clientèle est disponible pour vous conseiller pour l'envoi de vos pièces, et dès leur réception vos pièces seront assurées pour le double de la valeur d´estimation.
- Vous recevrez une liste détaillée des pièces fournies au moment de la prise en charge, puis, au plus tard cinq semaines avant la vente aux enchères, vous recevrez leur liste exacte avec les numéros de catalogue correspondants.
- Immédiatement après la vente aux enchères, vous recevrez la liste des résultats et pourrez prendre connaissance des prix obtenus. Vous recevrez le produit de la vente dans les 45 jours après les enchères.

ITALIANO

I punti piú importanti per la Sua partecipazione per iscritto

- La preghiamo di farci pervenire i Suoi ordini al piú presto possibile. Se i Suoi ordini ci arrivano poco prima dell´inizio dell´asta possono verificarsi errori. Il formulario allegato Le faciliterá l´invio dei Suoi ordini per iscritto. Ci puó far pervenire i Suoi ordini per posta, per fax o per email.
- Se non ha mai acquistato presso di noi, La preghiamo di volerci indicare a titolo di referenza il nome di uno o due commercianti numismatici presso i quali è giá cliente.
- L'autenticità di tutti gli oggetti venduti viene garantita anche oltre i termini previsti dalla legge.

Desidera partecipare telefonicamente alla nostra asta?

La partecipazione telefonica è naturalmente da noi possibile. La chiameremo durante l´asta e La assisteremo volentieri per ottenere l´aggiudicazione dei pezzi desiderati. Per motivi di organizzazione La preghiamo di voler tenere conto dei seguenti punti:

- La partecipazione telefonica è possibile solo per lotti stimati con almeno 500,– € l´uno.
- La preghiamo di volerci comunicare almeno 48 ore prima dell´inizio dell´asta per quali pezzi desidera essere chiamato.
- La preghiamo di aver cura di essere raggiungibile telefonicamente al momento in cui vengono messi all´asta i pezzi che Le interessano. Lo schema orario in catalogo La aiuterá a stimare a che ora verranno messi all´asta i pezzi che Le interessano.
- Consigliamo di indicare sempre assieme alla richiesta di partecipazione telefonica anche un´ importo massimo, per permetterci di fare per Lei l´offerta anche nel caso in cui la telefonata non fosse possibile.
- La partecipazione telefonica è un modo incerto di partecipare alle aste. Non assumiamo nessuna responsabilità se per esempio la linea telefonica è occupata o interrotta o se Lei non sará raggiungibile per altri motivi.

Cosa succede dopo l´asta?

- La spedizione del materiale d´asta comincia subito dopo la fine dell´intera asta e termina normalmente entro 8 giorni.
- Tutti i clienti che hanno partecipato all´asta ricevono entro 2 settimane dopo l´asta la lista dei prezzi di realizzo.
- I prezzi di realizzo sono visionabili sul nostro sito internet al piú tardi un giorno dopo la fine dell´intera asta.

Vuole consegnarci le Sue monete per una nostra asta?

Ci contatti se ha deciso di vendere le Sue monete. Dal 1985 la nostra competenza ed affidabilità è dimostrata da attualmente 4 aste e circa 15 cataloghi all´anno. Quali sono i punti di maggior importanza per Lei:

- Le Sue monete vengono valutate dal nostro staff di esperti secondo i piú attuali standard numismatici e vengono presentati in cataloghi di alto valore a colori.
- Con piú di 10.000 clienti disponiamo di una delle migliori banca dati clienti del mondo. In media vendiamo oltre il 95% del materiale d´asta realizzando spesso prezzi da record. Per i pezzi invenduti non ci sono nessune spese da pagare.
- Dal momento della consegna le Sue monete sono assicurate per il doppio del valore di stima. Il nostro servizio clientela Le consiglierá volentieri come farci avere le Sue monete nel modo piú sicuro.
- La Sua consegna Le verrá immediatamente quietanzata al momento della resa dei pezzi. Al piú tardi 5 settimane prima dell´asta riceverá una lista dettagliata dei Suoi pezzi con i numeri di catalogo ed i prezzi di stima.
- Subito dopo l´asta riceverá la lista con i risultati d´asta dalla quale potrá subito controllare i prezzi realizzati. Riceverá l´importo di realizzo entro 45 giorni dopo la fine dell´asta.

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пятница 8.30 - 16.00

Что особенно важно при заочном участии на аукционе?

- Тщательно изучите наш каталог и запишите те лоты, которые Вас заинтересовали. Заполните приложенный формуляр и отправьте нам его заранее по почте, факсу или электронной почте. Мы обращаем внимание на то, что если Ваши ставки придут перед самым началом аукциона либо во время аукциона, то существует вероятность допуска ошибки в процессе обработки заказа.
- Если Вы впервые принимаете участие в нашем аукционе, то мы рекомендуем Вам указать Ваш референц – аукционные дома, с которыми Вы уже сотрудничали. Или свяжитесь с нами по телефону +49 541 96202 68 или +49 541 96202 808.
- Подлинность купленных на нашем аукционе лотов гарантируется нами на протяжении неограниченного времени.

Вы хотели бы принять участие на аукционе по телефону?

- Участие в телефонных торгах возможно только для лотов со стартовой ценой свыше 500 евро.
- Для участия в торгах по телефону просим Вас связаться с нами не позднее 48 часов до начала аукциона.
- Мы хотим подчеркнуть, что телефонное участие на аукционе – не самый безопасный способ: в случае плохой связи, недоступности клиента во время торгов либо других технических проблем мы не несем ответственности.
- Мы рекомендуем Вам при участии в торгах по телефону дополнительно сообщить нам о Вашем лимите на интересующие лоты в случае, если телефонная связь будет невозможна или по техническим причинам прервана.

Что происходит после окончания аукциона?

- Результаты аукционов доступны на нашем сайте на следующий день после окончания торгов.
- Вы можете лично забрать приобретенные лоты. По окончании торгов мы готовим все необходимые документы на вывоз из Евросоюза.
- Почтовые отправки в Россию (Беларусь, Украину) осуществляются по предварительной договоренности. Для связи с нами звоните по телефону +49 0541 96202 68 или +49 541 96202 808.

Вы хотели бы выставить Ваши предметы на аукцион?

Более 270-ти успешно проведенных аукционов, тысячи участников, 4 аукциона в год - эти и другие преимущества, которые говорят в пользу выставления Ваших коллекций на аукцион Кюнкер:

- Ваши монеты будут оценены нашими экспертами по самым новым нумизматическим стандартам и представлены в высококачественном цветном каталоге.
- Более 10000 клиентов со всего мира оказывают нам свое доверие. В среднем мы продаем более 95% всех выставляемых предметов, при этом зачастую достигая рекордных сумм.
- Все Ваши предметы, после передачи их нам, хранятся у нас до начала аукциона застрахованными. Не позднее 5-ти недель до начала аукциона Вы получите по почте подробное описание Ваших лотов с указанными номерами в каталоге, а также их оценочной стоимостью.
- Результаты аукционов также будут высланы Вам по почте после окончания торгов. В течение 45 дней после аукциона Вам будет выплачено Ваше вознаграждение.

什么是书面竞价要注意的？

- 请尽早将您的竞价单寄给我们。如果我们在拍卖前很短时间内才收到您的竞价单，可能会产生工作上的失误。后面附加的竞价表会辅助您完成您的书面竞价。我们很愿意通过邮件，传真及电子邮件的方式接受您的竞价。
- 如果您以前从未参与过我们的拍卖，请将一个与您有过生意往来的钱币公司作为介绍人告知我们。
- 我们承诺所有拍品为真品，即使过了法律追诉期。

您想通过电话竞拍吗？

您当然也可以参加电话竞价。我们会在拍卖进行时致电给您，并协助您拍得拍品。我们请您注意以下几点：

- 电话竞价只针对估价为500欧元以上的拍品。
- 请在至少拍卖48小时前告知我们您要电话竞价的拍品。
- 请您注意，在您的拍品进行竞拍时，我们能够与您联系上。拍卖目录中所附的时间表能帮助您推测您的拍品竞拍时间。
- 如果我们不能与您联系上，我们会以您的名义出价到您书面竞价的最高价，最低不低于我们的起拍价。
- L请您注意，电话竞价是一种不保险的参拍方式。我们并不能保证电话线路的畅通无阻。如果您想确保参拍，请亲临现场或书面竞价。

拍卖售后服务

- 在拍卖结束后我们将立即开始寄出拍品，通常需要8个工作日。
- 所有参加书面竞价的顾客，将在拍卖结束的2周内免费收到我们的拍品成交价目单。
- 所有拍品成交价目单最晚在拍卖结束一天后登载在我们的主页上。

您想送拍您所收藏的钱币到我们的拍卖会？

如果您想出售您的钱币，请联系我们坤客拍卖公司。自1985年我们就通过一年四拍和大约每年15本拍卖目录来证明了我们的专业技能和可信度。请过目以下的重要信息：

- 您的钱币将由我们的专家通过最新币识标准来鉴定并刊登到高品质的彩色目录上。
- 我们拥有全球超过10000个顾客，平均在每场拍卖会上有95%的拍品成交，并多次创造了新的成交记录。对于没有成交的拍品我们不收取任何费用。
- 从我们收到您的钱币开始，拍品会以双倍起拍价保险，我们的客户服务很愿意为您解说您的钱币如何能安全的递交于我们。
- 我们在收到您的钱币后会立即给您开具书面收据，最晚至拍卖开始前5星期您会收到所送拍品明细清单及其目录号和起拍价。
- 拍卖结束后您会收到成交价目录单并从中确认您的送交拍品成交价。45天后您会收到您的拍品拍卖所得款项。

CHINESE

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Friday 8.30 AM - 4 PM

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Jewish and cosmopolitan – in memory of the Samel and Arluk family

Josef Samel	born 19.09.1913 in Gorzkowice, Poland died 12.05.2005 in Munich
Angela Arluk, née Samel	born 10.10.1920 in Gorzkowice, Poland died 10.11.2015 in Munich
Arnold Arluk	born 03.05.1920 in Lodz, Poland died 04.10.2007 in Munich

Josef Samel visiting Jerusalem

The Jewish Samel family hail from the small Polish town of Gorzkowice, in the district of Lodz in central Poland and which today has about 8,500 inhabitants. The Samel parents had five children, three sons and two daughters, and owned a wholesale timber business. The Polish state had been newly founded in 1918 after the first World War and for that reason Josef Samel and his brothers served in the Polish army.

After the Wehrmacht invaded Poland on Hitler's orders on September 1st of 1939, the fate of many Poles changed dramatically. After Polands annexation, it was above all, the Jewish population which fell victim to brutal violence and degradation. Of the almost 3,3 million Jews living in Poland at the time, only approximately 380, 000 survived.

Amongst the survivors were Josef Samel and his two sisters Angela and Rosa. The sisters survived the war thanks to the humanity and mercy of Catholic nuns who pretended that the two girls were Christian orphans and sheltered them in a Polish convent.

After the war, the Samel and Arluk families found themselves in Munich, which was to become their permanent place of residence. Even after Josef Samel emigrated to the USA for a while, he returned to Munich. Josef Samel's family suffered a tragic blow when his wife, Laya Samel, died shortly after the birth of their daughter, Mali. Mali Samel was then adopted by her aunt and uncle, Angela and Arnold Arluk. Josef Samel shared a home in Munich with his sister Angela and his brother-in-law Arnold Arluk until he died.

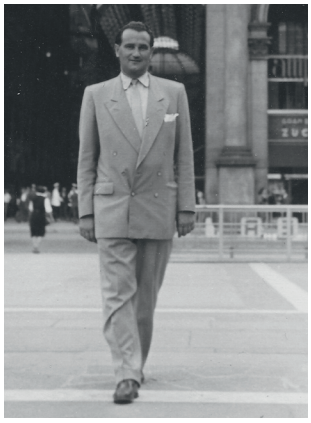
Josef Samel's brother-in-law, Arnold Arluk, had survived the war as a member of a Jewish partisan group in Belarus. On February 9th. of 2006, in the „Jüdische Allgemeine" newspaper, the journalist Marina Maisel described the circumstances under which Abrascha Arnold Arluk and other Jewish partisans from Poland had survived the war. Under the heading „Gerettete Retter" (Rescued Saviours) Arluk himself states that the Jewish partisans freed fellow men and women, especially Jews, from the ghettos. His unit alone saved 2,000 Jewish men, women and children. Arnold Arluk first wanted to emigrate to Israel which was still under British mandate at the time. Before setting off however, he met Angela Samel in Munich, and the city became their new home.

In the 1970s Josef Samel, his sister Angela, his brother-in-law Arnold Arluk and a childhood friend from Poland established a successful real estate company in Munich.

Angela Arluk

The siblings Josef Samel and Angela Arluk shared a passionate interest in the history of the Jewish people in Europe and Israel. On one of his numerous trips to Israel, Josef Samel met the Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek (Mayor 1965-1993). Kollek, born in Hungary in 1911, grew up in Vienna and emigrated to Palestine in 1935. Teddy Kollek was a coin collector himself and soon a close friendship with Josef Samel was formed between the two men. It was through Kollek that Josef also met Moshe Dayan, the charismatic hero of the 1967 Six Day War. For his part, Dayan brought Samel together with the director of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, Professor Ya'akov Meshorer.

It must have been during this time that the siblings Josef Samel and Angela Arluk had the idea of compiling a coin collection which reflects the history of the people of Israel. With the expert assistance of Professor Meshorer and the former director of the Munich State coin collection, Professor Bernhard Overbeck (1942-2018), an outstanding collection of Jewish coins was created within a few decades.



Arnold Arluk

The highlight of the sibling's collecting passion was the exhibition of the collection on the premises of the Munich State Coin Collection. The collection was essentially complete when the exhibition opened in 1993.

The purpose of this catalog is to create a permanent memorial for the brother and sister, and to commemorate the eventful history of the Jewish people and the story of the Samel and Arluk families.

Josef Samel and Angela Arluk acted as generous patrons of various institutions that were important to them. Amongst them; the Jewish museum in Munich, the Israel Museum in Jerusalem as well as the Jewish old people's home in Munich, the Association for Jewish-Christian Cooperation and the Bavarian state Coin Collection, as well as many other individual projects. Their address in Pienzenauer Strasse in Munich was well known amongst fund raisers. The successful real estate owners never refused a request for a donation.

It is important to their descendants, daughter Mali Gitbud and son-in-law Dr. Leo Gitbud, as well as grandchildren Simone and Daniel Gitbud, that this part of the family history is understood as an integral part of the collection's history. May this catalog help to keep the memory of a wonderful family alive.

Osnabrück, December 2019

Fritz Rudolf Künker

Jüdisch und weltoffen – zur Erinnerung an die Familie Samel und Arluk

Josef Samel	geboren	19.09.1913 in Gorzkowice, Polen
	gestorben	12.05.2005 in München
Angela Arluk, geb. Samel	geboren	10.10.1920 in Gorzkowice, Polen
	gestorben	10.11.2015 in München
Arnold Arluk	geboren	03.05.1920 in Lodz, Polen
	gestorben	04.10.2007 in München

Josef Samel während eines Besuches in Jerusalem

Die jüdische Familie Samel stammt aus der polnischen Kleinstadt Gorzkowice, die in Zentralpolen im Bezirk Lodz liegt und heute etwa 8.500 Einwohner hat. Die Familie Samel hatte fünf Kinder, drei Söhne und zwei Töchter. Die Familie betrieb einen Holzgroßhandel. Der polnische Staat war nach dem 1. Weltkrieg im Jahre 1918 neu erstanden, daher dienten Josef Samel und seine Brüder in der polnischen Armee.

Nach dem von Hitler befohlenen Überfall der Wehrmacht auf Polen am 01. September 1939 änderte sich das Schicksal vieler Polen dramatisch, vor allem die jüdische Bevölkerung wurde nach der Eroberung Polens Opfer von brutaler Gewalt und Erniedrigung. Von den circa 3,3 Millionen Juden in Polen überlebten den Krieg nur ungefähr 380.000.

Zu den Überlebenden gehörten auch Josef Samel und seine beiden Schwestern Angela und Rosa. Angela und Rosa überlebten den Krieg dank der Barmherzigkeit von katholischen Ordensschwestern, die die beiden Samel-Töchter als christliche Waisenkinder tarnten und in einem polnischen Kloster unterbrachten.

Die Familien Samel und Arluk fanden sich nach dem Krieg in München, das zur dauerhaften Heimat beider Familien wurde. Nachdem Josef Samel für einige Zeit in die USA ausgewandert war, kehrte er jedoch nach München zurück. Die Famlie von Josef Samel erlitt einen schweren Schicksalsschlag, als die Frau von Josef Samel, Lay Samel, kurz nach der Geburt der Tochter Mali verstarb. Mali Samel wurde von ihrer Tante, Angela Arluk und von ihrem Onkel Arnold Arluk adoptiert. Bis an sein Lebensende lebte Josef Samel mit seiner Schwester Angela und seinem Schwager Arnold Arluk in München in einem gemeinsamen Haushalt.

Der Schwager von Josef Samel, Arnold Arluk, überlebte den Krieg als Mitglied einer jüdischen Partisanengruppe in Weißrußland. In der Jüdischen Allgemeinen beschreibt die Journalistin Marina Maisel am 09.02.2006, unter welchen Umständen Abrascha Arnold Arluk und andere jüdische Partisanen aus Polen den Krieg überstanden. Unter dem Titel „Geretteter Retter“ erzählt Arluk selber, dass die jüdischen Partisanengruppen vor allem jüdische Mitmenschen aus den Gettos befreit haben. Allein seine Einheit rettete 2000 jüdische Menschen. Arnold Arluk wollte ursprünglich nach Israel auswandern, das sich damals noch unter britischer Verwaltung befand. Auf dem Weg dorthin lernte er in München Angela Samel kennen. München wurde für beide zur neuen Heimat.

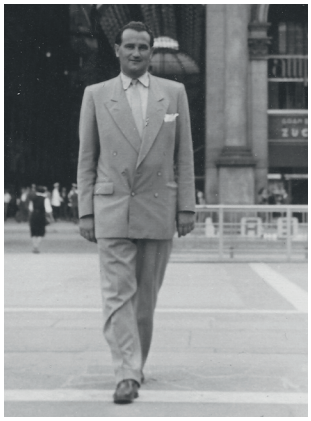
Josef Samel, seine Schwester Angela und sein Schwager Arnold Arluk gründeten zusammen mit einem Jugendfreund aus Polen in den 1970er Jahren eine erfolgreiche Immobilienfirma in München.

Angela Arluk

Die Geschwister Josef Samel und Angela Arluk verband ein leidenschaftliches Interesse an der Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes in Europa und Israel. Auf einer seiner zahlreichen Reisen nach Israel lernte Josef Samel den Bürgermeister von Jerusalem Teddy Kollek kennen (Bürgermeister 1965-1993). Kollek, geboren 1911 in Ungarn, wuchs in Wien auf und wanderte schon 1935 nach Palästina aus. Teddy Kollek war selber Münzensammler und schon bald in inniger Freundschaft mit Josef Samel verbunden. Durch Kollek lernte er auch Mosche Dajan kennen, den Helden des Sechstagekrieges von 1967. Dajan brachte Samel mit dem Direktor des Israel Museums in Jerusalem zusammen, Prof. Ya'akov Meshorer.

In dieser Zeit muß auch die Idee der Geschwister Josef Samel und Angela Arluk entstanden sein, eine Münzensammlung aufzubauen, die die Geschichte des Volkes Israel widerspiegelt. Mit der fachkundigen Hilfe von Prof. Meshorer und dem ehemaligen Direktor der Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, Prof. Bernhard Overbeck (1942-2018) entstand in wenigen Jahrzehnten eine herausragende Sammlung jüdischer Münzen.

Höhepunkt der Sammlertätigkeit des Geschwisterpaares war die Ausstellung der Sammlung in der Staatlichen Münzsammlung München. Mit Beginn der Ausstellung 1993 war die Sammlung im wesentlichen abgeschlossen.



Arnold Arluk

Mit diesem Katalog soll den Geschwistern ein bleibendes Denkmal gesetzt werden und an die wechselvolle Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes und an das Schicksal der Famlien Samel und Arluk erinnert werden.

Josef Samel und Angela Arluk traten als Mäzene verschiedener Institutionen auf, die Ihnen wichtig waren. Sie unterstützen das Jüdische Museum in Jerusalem ebenso wie das Jüdische Altersheim in München, den Verein für jüdisch-christliche Zusammenarbeit und die Staatliche Münzsammlung neben vielen Einzelprojekten. Die Adresse der Geschwister in der Pienzenauer Straße in München war unter „Fund raisern" gut bekannt. Eine Bitte um eine Spende lehnten die erfolgreichen Immobilienkaufleute nie ab.

Es ist den Nachfahren, der Tochter Mali Gitbud, dem Schwiegersohn Dr. Leo Gitbud, sowie den Enkeln Simone und Daniel Gitbud wichtig, dass dieser Teil der Familiengeschichte als Teil der Sammlungsgeschichte verstanden wird. Möge dieser Katalog dazu beitragen, die Erinnerung an eine wunderbare Familie wachzuhalten.

Osnabrück, im Dezember 2019

Fritz Rudolf Künker

The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals

This catalogue contains one of the most important collections of Jewish coins which will be auctioned off by the Künker auction house in Osnabrück. The collection was compiled over decades by the Munich collector Josef Samel and his sister Angela Arluk (née Samel), who died in 2005 and 2015.

This coin collection covers the history of the Jewish people from the conquest of Judaeaby the Persians in the 6th century BC until the present day. However, the emphasis of the collection lies with ancient Jewish coinage.

On the one hand, it is saddening to think that coins from such a collection will soon be in the hands of so many strangers all over the world, yet, at the same time, the catalog of this collection forms a well documented historical journey and honours the siblings with a worthy monument. On the other hand, such an auction is a necessity, in order to keep the flow of collecting alive, and to give not only collectors, but also museums the chance to purchase coins which may be missing in their collections. Without the availability of collectible coins, interest in coins would soon come to an end. Auction houses such as ours play an important part in this continuous process of compiling and dissolving collections. Such auction houses and their auctions ensure a healthy, trusting contact between buyer and seller and guarantee that all transactions are completed without problems.

Coins have been reflecting the history of mankind since the late 7th century BC. They create rapport and empathy for historical events, for the countries where they took place and for the people who shaped the history or suffered from it. They confront us with the many facets of human life and actions, raise questions about historical events and processes, make us aware and demand that we adopt a rational point of view.

When Cicero described history as „magistra vitae“, i.e. the teacher of how to live your life, the tactile presence of coins can often fill this role with more intensity than many other forms of historical evidence. An auction continuously puts such coins in the spotlight and, with them, the people in the past who had anything to do with them. Especially in a time when even the last vestiges of interest in history are coming to an end and where history lessons, even in our high schools, can only be described as pitiful, the operation of a company such as like ours is becoming more and more important.

Lot 2070
Hasmonaean Dynasty, 164-37 BCE.
Mattathias Antigonos, 40-37 BCE.
Prutah, Jerusalem.
Extremely rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 25,000 euros

Above all, this auction focuses in particular on the history of people who have made decisive contributions to the culture not only of our country, Germany, but to that of countriesall over Europe and the world. Our high schools used to teach not only Latin and ancient Greek, but also Hebrew. This created a mental and human affinity to the cultures that form the pillars of our own. In this respect, the late director of the Munich State Coin Collection, Professor Dr. Bernhardt Overbeck, recognized the importance of this collection early on and exhibited a large number of the coins in Munich in 1993-1994.

He received excellent support for this project from Ya'akov Meshorer, the Chief Curator for archaeology at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The catalog ‚Das Heilige Land. Antike Münzen und Siegel aus einem Jahrtausend jüdischer Geschichte' (The Holy Land. Ancient coins and seals from a thousand years of Jewish history), still available from the Munich State Coin Collection, is a lasting memorial of that exhibition. This catalog as well as Leo Mildenberg's book on the Bar Kokhba uprising, which was published in 1984, attest that the collection was largely completed already in the early 1980s.

The front cover of the exhibition catalog published in 1993.

Overbeck's efforts were rewarded by a visit of the Israeli Ambassador at the time, Avi Primor, who came to Munich for the exhibition's opening. By drawing attention to this collection in the media and making it tangible and accessible with this catalog, we hope to make a contribution to dealing more intensively with Jewish culture and history. Ignorance, a lack of education and especially being oblivious to history all too easily result in biased thinking and the willingness to engage in insane slogans and aggression. Let us use contemporary witnesses, which coins are, to become an educated and humane society.

For supporting us in writing this catalogue we want to express our warmest thanks to Jens-Ulrich Thormann, to Dane Kuhrt, to Inja MacClure, Helge Lewandowsky and Anne Falckenthal.

Special thanks to the publishing house J.C.B. Mohr for the right to use the maps published in this catalogue.

Osnabrück and Munich, December 2019

Ulrich Künker
Managing Director

Professor Dr. Johannes Nollé
Scientific Consultant

Lot 2312
Roman Empire
Vespasian, 69-79.
Aureus, Rome.
Extremely rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 20,000 euros

The Samel Collection of Jewish Coins and Medals

Dieser Katalog beinhaltet eine der bedeutendsten Sammlungen jüdischer Münzen, die durch das Auktionshaus Künker zur Versteigerung kommen. Sie wurde von dem Münchener Sammler Josef Samel und seiner Schwester Angela Arluk (geb. Samel), die 2005 und 2015 verstorben sind, in Jahrzehnten zusammengetragen.

Diese Münzsammlung deckt die Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes von der Eroberung Judäas durch im Perser im 6. Jhdt. v. Chr. bis in unsere Zeit ab; ihr Schwerpunkt liegt auf den jüdischen Geldstücken der Antike.

Man mag einerseits ein wenig melancholisch sein, wenn Stücke einer solchen Sammlung in zahlreiche neue Hände kommen und dabei in viele Teile der Welt zerstreut werden, doch macht unser Auktionskatalog diese Kollektion zu einer gut dokumentierten historischen Sammlung und ehrt diejenigen, die sie zusammengetragen haben, mit einem würdigen Denkmal. Auf der anderen Seite ist ein derartiges Auktionsgeschehen unbedingt nötig, um das Sammeln im Fluss zu halten und Münzliebhabern wie auch Museen die Chance zu bieten, ihnen fehlende Stücke erwerben zu können. Ohne diese Verfügbarkeit von Sammlerstücken käme das Interesse an Münzen bald zu einem Ende. Bei diesem kontinuierlichen Prozess von Zusammentragen und Auflösen von Sammlungen spielen Aktionshäuser wie das unsere eine wichtige Rolle. Sie sorgen dafür, dass ein guter und vertrauensvoller Kontakt zwischen Käufer und Verkäufer zustandekommt und alle Transaktionen rechtlich einwandfrei ablaufen.

Seit dem ausgehenden 7. Jhdt. v. Chr. spiegeln Münzen die Geschichte der Menschheit; sie schaffen Nähe und Empathie zu historischen Ereignissen, zu Ländern, wo sie stattfanden, und zu den Menschen, die den Gang der Geschichte gestalteten oder auch unter ihm litten. Sie konfrontieren uns mit vielen Facetten menschlichen Lebens und Handelns, lassen Fragen über historische Ereignisse und Prozesse aufkommen, und zwingen uns, nachdenklich zu werden und Standpunkte zu beziehen.

Wenn Cicero die Geschichte als magistra vitae, d.h. als Lehrerin unseres Lebens, bezeichnet hat, so kann die haptische Präsenz von Münzen diese Rolle oft mit mehr Intensität ausfüllen als es viele andere historische Zeugnisse vermögen. Eine Auktion rückt solche Münzen immer wieder in den Focus und damit auch die Menschen, die mit diesen Geldstücken zu tun hatten. Gerade in einer Zeit, wo selbst die letzten Ausläufer der Epoche des Historismus ein Ende finden und wo der Geschichtsunterricht selbst in unseren Gymnasien nur noch als erbärmlich bezeichnet werden kann, wird das Agieren eines Hauses, wie es das unsere ist, immer wichtiger.

Lot 2070
Hasmonaean Dynasty, 164-37 BCE.
Mattathias Antigonos, 40-37 BCE.
Prutah, Jerusalem.
Extremely rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 25,000 euros

Besonders mit dieser Auktion rücken wir die Geschichte eines Volkes in den Blickpunkt, das entscheidende Beiträge zur Kultur unseres Landes wie auch ganz Europas und der Welt geleistet hat. Früher wurde in unseren Gymnasien nicht nur Latein und Altgriechisch gelehrt, sondern auch Hebräisch. Damit wurde gedankliche und menschliche Nähe zu den Kulturen geschaffen, die die Säulen der unseren bilden. Der verstorbene Direktor der Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, Professor Dr. Bernhardt Overbeck, hatte die Bedeutung dieser Sammlung unter solchen Aspekten schon früh erkannt und 1993/1994 große Teile dieser Kollektion in einer Ausstellung in München vorgestellt.

Dabei erhielt er die äußerst wertvolle Unterstützung von Ya'akov Meshorer, dem Hauptkurator für Archäologie des Israel-Museums in Jerusalem. Der Katalog ‚Das Heilige Land. Antike Münzen und Siegel aus einem Jahrtausend jüdischer Geschichte', der noch von der Staatlichen Münzsammlung in München zu beziehen ist, bewahrt bis heute die Erinnerung an diese Ausstellung. Dieser Katalog sowie Leo Mildenbergs Buch über den Bar Kokhba-Aufstand, das 1984 publiziert wurde, belegen, dass die Sammlung bereits in den frühen 80er Jahren weitgehend abgeschlossen war.

Vordere Umschlagsseite des Ausstellungskatalogs von 1993.

Overbecks Bemühen wurde damit honoriert, dass der damalige Botschaft des Staates Israel, Avi Primor, zu der Eröffnung der Ausstellung nach München kam. Indem wir nun in vielen Medien auf diese Sammlung aufmerksam und sie mit diesem Katalog auch greifbar und rezipierbar machen, hoffen wir einen Beitrag dazu zu leisten, sich wieder mehr und intensiver mit jüdischer Kultur und Geschichte zu befassen. Unbildung und Unwissenheit, besonders aber Geschichtsvergessenheit, zeitigen nur allzu leicht undifferenziertes Denken und die Bereitschaft, sich auf irrwitzige Parolen und Aggressionen einzulassen. Nutzen wir den Umgang mit Zeitzeugen, wie es Münzen nun einmal sind, dazu, zu einer gebildeten wie auch humanen Gesellschaft zu finden.

Wir bedanken uns ganz herzlich bei Jens-Ulrich Thormann, Dane Kuhrt, Inja MacClure, Helge Lewandowsky und Anne Falckenthal für die Unterstützung bei der Erstellung dieses Kataloges.

Ein besonderer Dank geht an den Verlag J.C.B. Mohr für die Erlaubnis zur Verwendung der in diesem Katalog dargestellten Landkarten.

Osnabrück und München im Dezember 2019

Ulrich Künker
Geschäftsführender Gesellschafter

Professor Dr. Johannes Nollé
Wissenschaftlicher Berater

Lot 2312
Roman Empire
Vespasian, 69-79.
Aureus, Rome.
Extremely rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 20,000 euros

THE SAMEL COLLECTION OF JEWISH COINS AND MEDALS

Judaea under the Persian Empire (550-330 BCE)

After Cyrus the Great (553/550-529 BCE) had revolted against the Iranian Medes and brought their Empire under his control, he first conquered the whole of Asia Minor, then wider parts of Central Asia and finally succeeded in capturing Babylon, the capital of the Neo-Babylonian empire. He freed the Jewish people who were living there in so-called Babylonian captivity, and helped them to rebuild Jerusalem and especially the Temple. His eldest son Cambyses (530-522 BCE) subjugated Cyprus, Phoenicia and Egypt. At this time Judaea was part of the Persian empire before becoming a Persian province in its own right. Its capital was Jerusalem, so that all the evidence suggests that the coins of this period were struck in Jerusalem. A few coins of the Samel collection, only small denominations, testify to this phase of Jewish history. The coins minted in Judaea (most likely in Jerusalem), reflect on the one hand the dominance of the Athenian currency, even in the Levant, by their Athena and owl design, and, on the other hand, coin images which show depictions of the Great King of Persia and his heraldic bird, the eagle underline the fact that Judaea was, at the time, ruled by the Persians.

Persian Period, 539-333 BCE.

2001 ⅛-Obol, Jerusalem?; 0,50 g. Helmeted head of Athena to r.//Owl standing to r., head facing, in l. field olive twig, YHDH (Judaea) in the r. field. Hendin no. 1051; Meshorer, Treasury 197 no. 4. **Rare.** Fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 1.

2002 ⅛-Hemiobol, Jerusalem?; 0,31 g. Bearded head of the Persian king crowned with a kidaris (jagged crown) to r.//Falcon or eagle with spread wings, in the r. field YHDH (Judaea). Hendin no. 1059; Meshorer, Treasury 198 no. 16. **Rare.** Fine/nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 2.

The eagle (or falcon) was the Achaemenids' heraldic bird. According to a mythic tradition the dynasty's founder was nurtured by an eagle; cf. W. Fauth, Gyges und die 'Falken', Hermes 96, 1968, 257-264, esp. 259; R. Schmitt, Der Adler im Alten Iran, Die Sprache 16, 1970, 63-77; D. Metzler, Der Adler als achämenidisches Herrschaftszeichen, in: Vom Euphrat bis zum Bosporus. Kleinasien in der Antike. Festschrift für E. Schwertheim zum 65. Geburtstag, Bonn 2008, 461-470.

2003 ⅛-Hemiobol, Jerusalem?; 0,29 g. Bearded head of the Persian king crowned with a kidaris (jagged crown) to r.//Falcon with spread wings, in the r. field YHDH (Judaea). Hendin no. 1059; Meshorer, Treasury 198 no. 16. **Rare.** Fine/nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 3.

Macedonian Period, 333-302 BCE.

2004 ⅛-Hemiobol, Jerusalem?; 0,21 g. Head of a lion to r., degraded to the shape of an egg or pellet// YHWDH (Yehudah = Judaea) around a dove standing to r., head turned back. Hendin no. 1075c; Meshorer, Treasury 200 no. 27. Fine/good fine. 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 8.

The species of the bird depicted is under discussion (dove, eagle, duck?), cf. Hendin 119 f., who tended to identify the bird as a duck and to link it to duck-shaped scale weights used by Babylonians and Egyptians. If the bird is a dove, this could be a pointer that the coin was minted not in Jerusalem but in a city with significant cults of Herakles (lion) and Aphrodite (dove).

2005 ⅛-Hemiobol, Jerusalem?; 0,33 g. Head of a lion to r., degraded to the shape of an egg or pellet//YHWDH (Yehudah = Judaea) around a dove standing to r., head turned back. Hendin no. 1075c; Meshorer, Treasury 200 no. 27a. Very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 9.

Judaea as a Glacis of the Ptolemaic Empire (ca. 300-200 BCE)

After Alexander the Great's death in 323 BCE the Macedonian aristocrat and general, Ptolemaios, son of Lagos, had become satrap of Egypt. The country on the Nile was the most cohesive and also the richest part of Alexander's empire. Egypt was open to attack only from the Levant, and, therefore, from the very beginning the Ptolemies tried to secure the glacis, i.e. to bring the regions east of Egypt – especially the Sinai and Judaea – under their control.

We find some coins in the Samel collection which testify that as early as the reign of Ptolemy I (323/306-282 BCE) and later on, under Ptolemy II (285-246 BCE), the new monarchs of Egypt had brought Judaea under their domination. Coins showing the portrait of the dynasty's founder, the Macedonian eagle combined with Ptolemy's title of king in Greek and the Hebrew inscription YHDH show clearly what happened with Judaea.

The attractive hemidrachm in Samel's collection, minted in the last years of Ptolemy II's reign, clearly relates that, after Alexander's conquest of the East, the land of the Jews had gained nothing except new masters. This historically extremely significant piece of money is one of the rarest Jewish coins. Around the beginning of the 2nd c. BCE, when the empire of the Ptolemies began to weaken, Judaea fell under the sway of the Seleucids, from which it would be freed only by the Hasmoneans in 129 BCE.

Ptolemaic Rule

2006 **Ptolemy I, 305-282 BCE.** Æ-Hemiobol, Jerusalem; 0,24 g. Plain (?)//YHZQYH (Yehezeqiyah) left of an owl standing to r., head facing; its feathers around its head form a nimbus-like object, HRḤH (the governour) to the right of it. Hendin no. 1069; Meshorer, Treasury 199 no. 22.
Very rare in this nice state of preservation. Obv. plain as usual; rev. very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 4.

It is worth considering whether the mentioned governor Yehezeqiyah is to be identified with the high priest Ἑζεκίας mentioned by Josephus, Contra Apionem I 22, 9.

2007 **Ptolemy II, 285-246 BCE.** Æ-Quarter Obol, 272/260 BCE?, Jerusalem; 0,19 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to r.//YHWD (Yehud = Judaea); eagle standing on a thunderbolt to l. Hendin no. 1087; Lorber, Ptolemaic Empire I 388 no. 711; Meshorer, Treasury 200 no. 32. Nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 7.

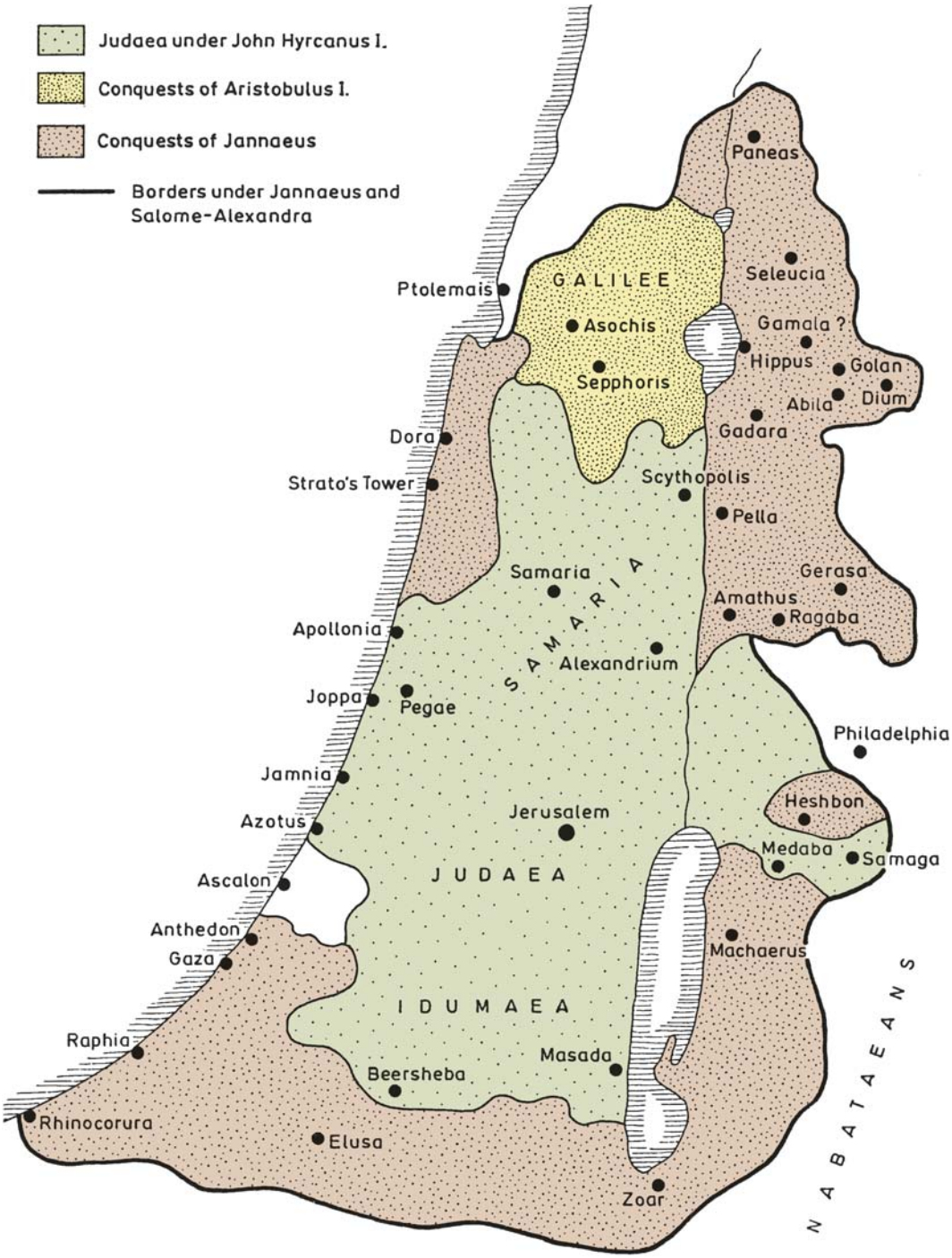
2008 Æ-Quarter Obol, 272/260 BCE?, Jerusalem; 0,09 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to r.//YHWDH (Yehud = Judaea); eagle standing on a thunderbolt to l. Hendin no. 1087; Lorber, Ptolemaic Empire I 388 no. 711; Meshorer, Treasury 200 no. 32. Partly broken away, fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer 6.

2009 Æ-Hemidrachm, 261/0 BCE?, Jerusalem; 1,75 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to r.// YHDH (Yehudah = Judaea) and BA(σιλέως = [coin of] the king); eagle standing on a thunderbolt to l. Hendin no. 1084 ("RRR"); Lorber, Ptolemaic Empire I 388 no. 712; Lykke 232 Fig. 15 (this coin).
Extremely rare, so that exactly this coin is referred to in the relevant literature.
Broad flan, nicely centered, very fine 12.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 5 and 23 with enlarged photo = Lorber, Ptolemaic Empire I 388 no. 712 ("This unique coin is of exceptionally fine style for the Judah series. The dies were probably commissioned from outside the mint. The idealized portrait of Ptolemy I reflects changes to his iconography at all mints following the reform of 261/0."); Meshorer, Treasury 200 no. 31 and plate 4 with enlarged photo of this coin. Solely due to its weight this coin forms an exception from the other coins issued by the Ptolemies: For the character of this coinage cf. Hendin, Jewish Coinage, 124: "The Yehud coins ... of the Ptolemaic period are local mint Ptolemaic issues. All of the coins of the Yehud series are fractional units, mostly lighter than one gram, and there is not a single full unit coin (shekel or stater) known to exist".

Coins of the Hasmonaean Dynasty (135/129 – 37 BCE)



Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan), Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan/Yonatan) and Antigonus (Mattathias) are those rulers of the Hasmonaean dynasty who certainly minted coins, whereas Aristobulos I (Yehudah) may have also produced his own money during his very short reign. Coins formerly attributed to Aristobulos II (Yehudah) and Hyrcanus II are now ascribed to other Hasmonaean rulers, cf. the different attributions in the exhibition catalogue by Overbeck – Meshorer. As far as we know the Hasmonaeans only minted bronze coins. It is not clear whether the Hasmonaeans usurped the right to mint coins, or whether they were formally entrusted with it. At any rate, finally they used the minted prutot not only to improve the economic conditions in their realm but also to proclaim their newly won power which, since Alexander Jannaeus proclaimed himself king, was based on the holding of two titles, that of the high priest (KWHN HGDL) and that of the king (MLK). The Synhedrion of the Jews (ḤḆR HYHWDYM), which also appears in the inscriptions of the Hasmonaean coin, may have been able to restrict the king's and high priest's power, but John Hyrcanus I seems to have held the office of a president of this council as well, being named as "head of the Jewish" council.

The Samel collection comprises all common Hasmonaean types (anchor, cornucopia, pomegranate, star, lily, wreathed inscription, ears of grain, palm frond) as well as very rare pieces such as the double prutah, minted by John Hyrcanus and showing a helmet, and a prutah, minted by the last Hasmonaean Mattathias, when Herodes the Great had already won the Roman Senate's support in desposing him. Mattathias's coin is, in antiquity, the only Jewish piece of money that depicts the table of show-breads and the Menorah. The frequently used anchor image traces back to Seleucid coins, since the anchor was a kind of Seleucid coat of arms (cf. A. Mehl, Seleukos Nikator und sein Reich. 1. Teil. Seleukos' Leben und die Entwicklung seiner Machtposition, Louvain 1986, 98-101: Apoll und der Anker; W. Widmer, Zum Ankerzeichen der Seleukiden, MÖNG 47, 2007, 97-115). The double cornucopia is a Ptolemaic invention, so that anchor and double cornucopia reflect Judaea's location between these two big powers and the resulting dependencies. On the other hand we encounter first tentative approaches to emphasise Jewish identity using Jewish symbols, which, however, could also be understood as Greek symbols with a totally different meaning. It is obvious from the above that the coins of the Hasmonaean dynasty especially mirror the precarious situation of the re-established Jewish state, exposed to the moods of fast-changing rulers who reigned dying empires and accordingly behaved unpredictably, the appearance of Rome's cynical warlords on the Levantine stage, and an increased pressure of Hellenisation (cf. Kasher).

2010 **John Hyrcanus I, 135-104 BCE.** Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,02 g. A (Greek letter) above the paleo-Hebrew inscription YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1132; Meshorer, Treasury 201 Group A. Nearly very fine 20,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 50.

For the meaning of the wreaths which frequently appear on coins of Johannes Hyrkanos I cf. I. Noy, The Victory Wreath of Hyrcanus I. INR 7, 2012, 31–42; id., Head Decoration Representations on Hasmonean and Herodian Coins, INR 8, 2013, 39-53. For the choice of the cornucopia-motif cf. Ch.-G. Schwentzel, Images du pouvoir et fonctions des souverains Hasmonéens, Revue Biblique 2009, 368-386, esp. 374 on the two cornucopiae with a pomegranate: „Il s'agit d'un symbole de prospérité et de fertilité agricole, associé au souverain, pour signifier que celui-ci est le garant du bien-être de son peuple."

2011 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,11 g. A (Greek letter) above the paleo-Hebrew inscription YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1132; Meshorer, Treasury 201 Group A. Nearly very fine 20,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 51.

2012 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,93 g. A (Greek letter) above the paleo-Hebrew inscription YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1132; Meshorer, Treasury 201 Group A.
Reverse off-centre, nearly very fine 20,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 52.

2013 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,72 g. A (Greek letter) above the paleo-Hebrew inscription YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1132; Meshorer, Treasury 201 Group A.
Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 53.

2014 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,74 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; A in the l. field, Π in the r. field. Hendin no. 1133 note; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Nearly very fine 30,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 54.

There are various widely differing proposals how to explain the Greek characters A and Π; they are discussed by Hendin p. 164; cf. also D.M. Jacobson, The Significance of the Caduceus between Facing Cornucopias in Herodian and Roman Coinage, in: id. – N. Kokkinos (ed.), Judaea and Rome in Coins 65 BCE-135 CE. Papers Presented at the International Conference Hosted by Spink, 13th-14th September 2010, London 2012, 145-162, esp. 146-148. In my eyes the most simple explanation is to assume that Greek supervisors of the mint have perpetuated the initials of their names on these coins.

2015 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,21 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; Λ = A in the l. field. Hendin no. 1133 note; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 55.

2016 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,66 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; Λ = A in the r. field. Hendin no. 1133 note; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Fine/very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 56.

2017 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,53 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; monogram of A and Π in the l. field. Hendin no. 1133b; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 57.

2018 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,32 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; monogram of A and Π in the l. field. Hendin no. 1133b; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 58.

2019 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,06 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; Π in the l. field. Hendin no. 1133b; Meshorer, Treasury 202 Group B. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 59.

2020 Half-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,11 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL above a palm frond, WḤB̲R HYHWDYM below it (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council)//A blossom of a lily flanked by two ears of grain, A in the l. field. Hendin no. 1134; Meshorer, Treasury 203 Group C. Nearly very fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 60.

Cf. Lykke 44, who falling back on Romanoff 50 f. discusses the problem whether the depicted flower is to identify with a lily or a rose. At any rate, the representation of the lily seems to be influenced by Rhodian coins which show a rose. For the meaning of the lily cf. Romanoff 45-51 and Lykke 45 f. who characterises the symbol's development from a „sign of Judaea and Jerusalem" to a „central image ... within Jewish coin iconography". It may be sufficient to cite verse 14.6 from the Book of Hosea: „I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon"

2021 Half-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,99 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL above a palm frond, WḤB̲R HYHWDYM below it (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council)//A blossom of a lily flanked by two ears of grain, A in the l. field. Hendin no. 1134; Meshorer, Treasury 203 Group C. Good fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 61.

2022 Half-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,78 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL above a palm frond, WḤB̲R HYHWDYM below it (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council)//A blossom of a lily flanked by two ears of grain. Hendin no. 1134a; Meshorer, Treasury 203 Group C. Good fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 62.

2023 Half-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,96 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL above a palm frond, WḤB̲R HYHWDYM below it (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council)//A blossom of a lily flanked by two ears of grain. Hendin no. 1134a; Meshorer, Treasury 203 Group C. Good fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 63.

2024 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,90 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYDM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) written in wedge style characters within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1135; Meshorer, Treasury 203 f. Group D (schematic style). Good fine 20,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 64.

2025 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,37 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤB̲R HYDM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) written in wedge style characters within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; monogram of A and Π in the l. field. Hendin no. 1135; Meshorer, Treasury 203 f. Group D (schematic style). Very fine 30,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 65.

2026 Æ-Double Prutah, Jerusalem (Samaria?); 4,50 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL R'Š ḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and head of the Jews' Council) around two slightly overlaid cornucopia adorned with ribbons//A Macedonian helmet with a conspicuous crest and cheek guards to r., in the lower l. field the Greek character Δ is visible. Hendin no. 1136; Meshorer, Treasury 207 Group H.

An extremely rare coin in an extraordinary beautiful state of preservation. Fine/very fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 67.

Cf. Meshorer, Treasury 36, where he characterises the helmet as a symbol of leadership and authority and asked the question whether it had to do with John's new title of R'Š ḤḆR HYHWDYM. Ch.-G. Schwentzel, Images du pouvoir et fonctions des souverains Hasmonéens, Revue Biblique 2009, 368-386, esp. 371 f. may be right, when he underlines that the helmet should be interpreted as a reference to the modern hellenistic weaponry of John's Jewish army and to the king's successful expansion that made him into a new David whose identification mark was the helmet. We may assume that this coin is a ‚historical coin' minted for a specific event in John's life. Cf. also Lykke 40, who discusses the problem whether the coin should be attributed to Hyrcanus II. and D.M. Jacobson, Military Symbols on the Coins of John Hyrcanus I., Strata: Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society 31, 2013, 25-38.

2027 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,53 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL R'Š ḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and head of the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; A in the r. field. Hendin no. 1137; Meshorer, Treasury 207 f. Group I. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 68.

2028 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,52 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL R'Š ḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and head of the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate; Δ in the r. field. Hendin no. 1137; Meshorer, Treasury 207 f. Group I.

Broad flan, perfectly centered, nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 69.

2029 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,23 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1139; Meshorer, Treasury Group E. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 48.

2030 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,16 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1140; Meshorer, Treasury Group G. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 49.

2031 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,91 g. YHWḤNN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehohanan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) within a wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1141; Meshorer, Treasury Group F.
With remnant from a casting spur, darkly toned with sandy deposits in the recesses, very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 47.

2032 **Judas Aristobulos I, 104-103 BCE.** Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,33 g. YHWD HKHN GDWL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehudah the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1143; Meshorer, Treasury 217 Group U. Very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 45.

2033 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,93 g. YHWD HKHN GDWL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Yehudah the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them a pomegranate. Hendin no. 1143; Meshorer, Treasury 217 Group U. Nearly very fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 46.

2034 **Alexander Jannaeus, 104-76 BCE.** Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,11 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 28.

2035 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,29 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 30.

2036 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,48 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 35.
On the rev. parts of the overstruck coin's legend are still visible [ΑΛΕΞ]ΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑ[ΣΙΛΕΩΣ].

2037 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,40 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 36.

2038 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,13 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 38.

2039 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,48 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 40.

2040 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,20 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 41.
ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 232.

2041 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,40 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 42.

2042 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,66 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Struck on an oval planchet, very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 43.

2043 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,62 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 44.
On the obv. the overstuck coin's image of a lily is nearly totally visible.

2044 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,11 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Rev. struck off-centre, good fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 29.

2045 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,87 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Reverse struck off-centre, very fine/fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 31.

2046 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,38 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Partially weakly struck, very fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 32.

2047 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,26 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Reverse struck off-centre, good fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 33.

2048 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,06 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Good fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 34.

2049 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,65 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Very fine/nearly very fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 37.

2050 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,95 g. YHWNTN HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHYDIM (Jehonatan the High Priest and the Jews' Council) in wreath//Two cornucopiae, between them pomegranate. Hendin no. 1144-1146; Meshorer, Treasury 211-217 Group P-T. Nearly very fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 39.
ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 239.

2051 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,39 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor within circle//HMLK – YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) around lily. Hendin no. 1148; Meshorer, Treasury 211 Group N. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 10.

2052 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,39 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor within circle//HMLK – YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) around lily. Hendin no. 1148; Meshorer, Treasury 211 Group N. Nearly very fine/very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 11.

2053 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,50 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor within circle//HMLK – YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) around lily. Hendin no. 1148; Meshorer, Treasury 211 Group N. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 12.

2054 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 3,02 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor//HMLK YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) between the eight rays of a star within a diadem. Hendin no. 1150; Meshorer, Treasury 209 Group K. Good very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 13.

2055 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,50 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor//HMLK YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) between the eight rays of a star within a diadem. Hendin no. 1150; Meshorer, Treasury 209 Group K. Very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 15.

2056 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,50 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor//HMLK YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) between the eight rays of a star within a diadem. Hendin no. 1150; Meshorer, Treasury 209 Group K. Nearly very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 14.

2057 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,31 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around anchor//HMLK YHWNTN ([coin of the] king Yehonatan) between the eight rays of a star within a diadem. Hendin no. 1150; Meshorer, Treasury 209 Group K. Crude style, very fine/fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 16.

2058 Æ-Prutah, 78 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,35 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around an anchor within a circle, on both sides of the anchor L– KE (year 25)//MLK' 'LKSNDRWS ([coin of the] king Alexander) in Aramaic around an eight-pointed star within a circle. Hendin no. 1152; Meshorer, Treasury 210 Group L. Reverse struck off-centre, very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 17.

2059 Æ-Prutah, 78 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,29 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around an anchor within a circle, on both sides of the anchor L– KE (year 25)//MLK' 'LKSNDRWS ([coin of the] king Alexander) in Aramaic around an eight-pointed star within a circle. Hendin no. 1152; Meshorer, Treasury 210 Group L. Double struck, nearly very fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 19.

2060 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,79 g. Anchor within circle//Eight-pointed star. Hendin no. 1153; Meshorer, Treasury 210 group L. Fine 20,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 21.

2061 Pb-Prutah. Jerusalem; 6,03 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around an anchor within a circle//MLK' 'LKSNDRWS ([coin of the] king Alexander) in Aramaic with a circle of dots. Hendin no. 1155; Meshorer, Treasury 211 Group M. Reverse struck off-centre, fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 25.

2062 Pb-Prutah, Jerusalem; 3,74 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ([coin of the] king Alexander) around an anchor within a circle//MLK' 'LKSNDRWS ([coin of the] king Alexander) in Aramaic with a circle of dots. Hendin no. 1155; Meshorer, Treasury 211 Group M. Small flan, reverse struck off-centre, good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 27.

2063 **Mattathias Antigonus, 40-37 BCE.** Æ-8 Prutot, Jersualem; 14,12 g. MTTYH HKHN HGDL WḤḆR HYHWDYM (Mattathias the High Priest and the Jews' Council) around and between double cornucopia//ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ([coin of the] king Antigonus) around an ivy wreath with ribbons. Hendin no. 1162; Meshorer, Treasury 218 no. 36. Rev. struck off-centre, very fine/fine 60,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 71.

2065 2064 2066

2064 Æ-8 Prutot, Jerusalem; 15,22 g. MTTYH HKHN HGDL WḤBR HYHWDYM (Mattathias the High Priest and the Jews' Council) around and between double cornucopia//BACIΛEΩC ANTIΓONOY ([coin of the] king Antigonus) around an ivy wreath with ribbons. Hendin no. 1162; Meshorer, Treasury 218 no. 36.
Partially weakly struck, good fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 72.

2065 Æ-4 Prutot, Jerusalem; 7,75 g. MTTYH HKHN GDL (Mattathias the High Priest) around a cornucopia//BACIΛEΩC ANTIΓONOY ([coin of the] king Antigonus) within an ivy wreath with ribbons. Hendin no. 1163; Meshorer, Treasury 219 no. 37. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 73.
ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 283.

2066 Æ-4 Prutot, Jerusalem; 7,29 g. MTTYH HKHN GDL (Mattathias the High Priest) around a cornucopia//BACIΛEΩC ANTIΓONOY ([coin of the] king Antigonus) within an ivy wreath with ribbons. Hendin no. 1163; Meshorer, Treasury 219 no. 37. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 74.

1,5:1 2067 1,5:1

2067 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,18 g. MTT / YH (Mattathias) within a wreath//Double cornucopia, between it ear of corn. Hendin no. 1164; Meshorer, Treasury 220 no. 40. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 76.

1,5:1 2068 1,5:1

2068 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,84 g. MTT / YH (Mattathias) within a wreath//Double cornucopia, between it ear of corn. Hendin no. 1164; Meshorer, Treasury 220 no. 40. Good fine 20,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 77.

1,5:1 2069 1,5:1

2069 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,33 g. MTTYA HKHN (Mattathias the Priest) within a wreath//Double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, between it pomegranate. Hendin 1166; Meshorer, Treasury 220 no. 38.
Fine/Very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 75.

3:1

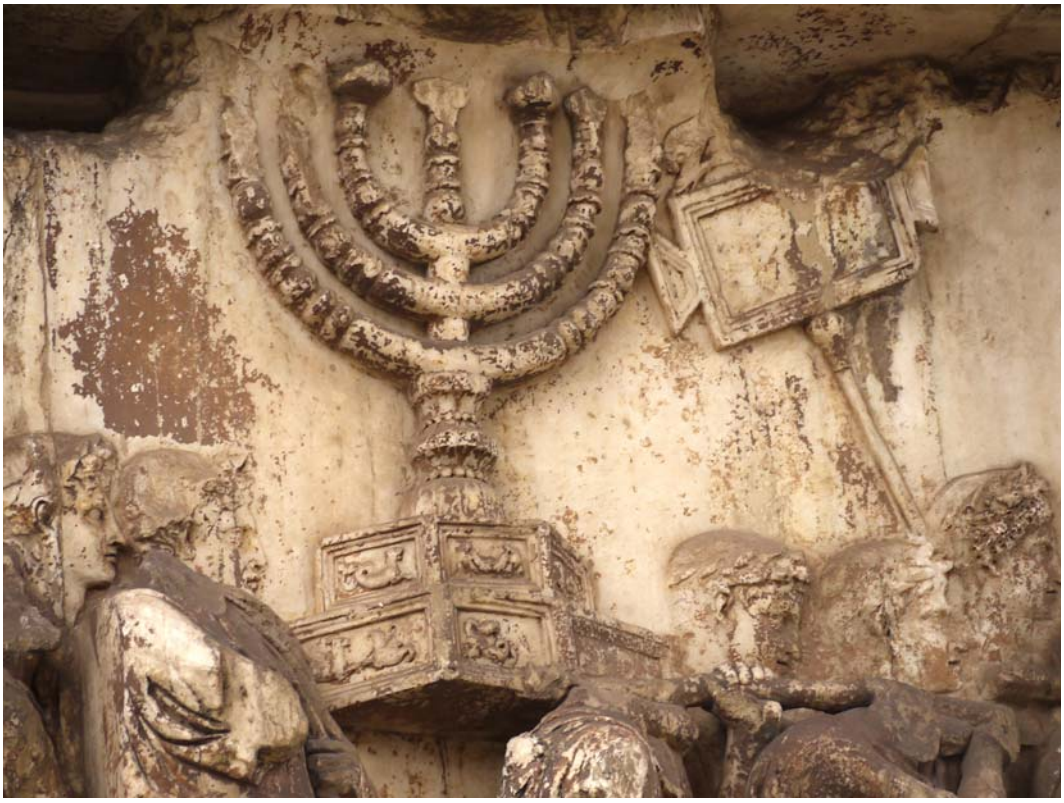
2070

2070 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,17 g. Traces of the palaeo-Hebrew inscription MTTYH KHN GDL (Mattathias the High Priest) around the Show-bread table (without breads)//Traces of the Greek Inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ around the Menorah. Hendin no. 1168; Meshorer, Treasury 220 no. 41.

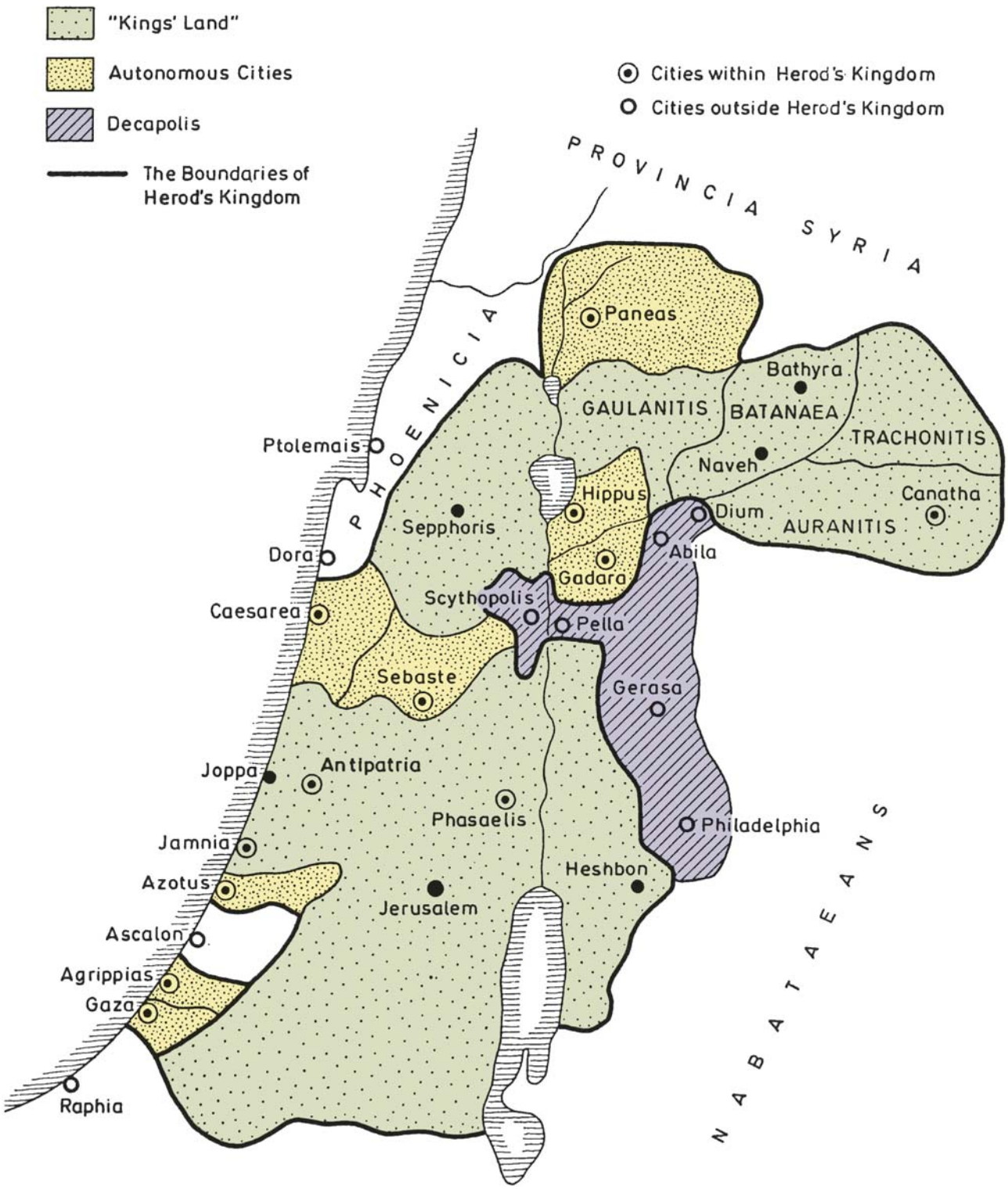
Extremely rare. Very fine 25.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 78.

There is some disagreement as to whether these coins were minted at the beginning or at the end of Mattathias's reign, cf. I. Goldstein – J.-Ph. Fontanille, The Small Denominations of Mattathias Antigonus: Die Classification and Interpretations, Israel Numismatic Review 8, 2013, 55-71. For the symbolic meaning of the Menorah cf. Romanoff, Jewish Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins, New York 1944 (1971), 33-37; J. Voß, Die Menora. Gestalt und Funktion des Leuchters im Tempel zu Jerusalem, Freiburg (CH)/Göttingen 1993, 69.



Herodian Dynasty, 40 BCE-96 CE



Herod the Great was not a native of the Jewish heartland Judaea. He was the son of an Idumaean aristocrat and his Nabataean/Arabic wife Kypros. Although he carries the epithet 'the Great', he was a puppet of the Romans all his life, and exactly the same is true for his sons and his later descendants. Even his access to power was facilitated by the Romans, who utilised his ambition and will to power in order to eliminate the last Hasmonaean king Mattathias who was supported by Rome's archenemies, the Parthians.

The Senate proclaimed Herod as king and by marrying the Hasmonaean Mariamme he was able to win greater legitimacy. Herod was a highly flexible politician, and C. Cassius, the murderer of Caesar, as well as M. Antonius and Augustus were his supporters and patrons. Herod especially profited from Augustus's favour. The winner of the Roman civil war confirmed Herod's title of king, enlarged his kingdom by assigning wider territories in the periphery of Judaea to him, especially important being seaports which established his state an access to the sea.

It was, however, the grant of areas being settled by a mixed population caused many problems in particular, the more so as Herod claimed absolute power and demanded unconditional obedience. However, he could take a pride in reigning over a kingdom whose size resembled King David's mythical realm. It was essential that Augustus more or less backed him all his life.

Herod was one of the greatest patrons and financiers of buildings in his time. He embellished the Temple in Jerusalem, in order to win the Jewish people as supporters, but the orthodox Jews had reservations against the king and his unlimited claims to power. His building activities were not limited to his own realm but he also donated or at least supported buildings in Greece and other parts of the Roman Empire. His at least ten marriages were the basis for dynastic murders and executions, which culminated in the violent death of his designated heir some days before his own death. The killing of his own children may have provided the template for the child murders in Bethlehem, as related by Matthew in the New Testament.

After Herod's death his realm was dismantled. Augustus, always aware of power, welcomed the fragmentation of Herod's kingdom by its distribution to different heirs.

Although Herod was an important ruler he only minted small bronze coins. The reason for this was that Augustus had monopolised the minting of gold and silver coins for himself. The designs of Herod's coins are, for the most part, quite unspectacular, but some of them are still not convincingly explained, e.g. the cross within a diadem. A galley may allude to the development of the harbour of Caesarea Maritima.

Herod's main heir, who had been given Judaea, was his son Archelaus who never gained the title of king, but had to content himself with role and title of an ethnarch. In 6 CE after a ten years reign he was dethroned by Augustus and sent to Vienne in Gaul. After his banishment Roman prefects administered Judaea. Archelaus's coins show traditional designs such as the cornucopia, the anchor and the helmet. Only the image of a galley or a galley's prow may have a certain interest. It is discussed whether it alludes to a journey to Rome or to the seaport of Caesarea Maritima. Archelaus's brother Antipas had inherited Galilee and the Peraea in 4 BCE. He reigned over his territory as a tetrarch. The famous dance of Salome and the execution of John the Baptist has kept his name alive. In 39 CE Antipas was accused of insurrection against Rome and banished to Lugdunum Convenarum in Aquitania. The main design of Archelaus's coins is the palm frond. It refers to the palm trees around his capital Tiberias, and to this day Twerja's city badge shows three palm trees.

Herod's son Philip (4 BCE - 34 CE) inherited only a small territory of his father's former realm. He reigned over Gaulanitis, Batanaea, Trachonitis and Paneas as a tetrarch. He made Caesarea Paneas, later named Caesarea Philippi, his capital. He was the first Jewish potentate who minted coins with his own portrait. In Caesarea Paneas, he erected a temple in honour of Augustus. When he died in 34 BC his tetrarchy was added to the Roman province of Syria.

In 37 CE, however, Philip's territories expanded by some further areas which were given to Herod Agrippa I who was a grandchild of Herod the Great. He was educated in Rome at the imperial court. Since he was intimately linked with Caligula, it is not surprising that the latter, when he became emperor in 37 CE, conferred the title of a king on Agrippa I. Caligula's successor, the emperor Claudius, also transferred to him the province of Judaea, which, since 6 CE, had been administered by Roman prefects, so that Agrippa I more or less ruled over the former kingdom of Herod the Great. Agrippa first resided in Caesarea Paneas, later in Tiberias. When he unexpectedly died in 44, the emperor Claudius did not confer the entire kingdom to his son Agrippa II. Rome had no longer any confidence in mighty Jewish kings who wished to be more than puppets on a string pulled by Rome.

Agrippa I minted very interesting coins which emphasised that he was a reliable ally of Rome. His royal self-esteem is reflected by a baldachin, fundaments of his power are alluded to by three ears of corn highlighting the fertility of his realm.

In 44 Claudius had restored the Roman subprovince of Judaea and granted Agrippa II only a few territories around and to the north of the Lake of Galilee. Although his area of control did not cover Judaea Agrippa II possessed the right to appoint the High Priest in Jerusalem. In 66 CE, when the Great Revolt broke out, Agrippa tried to act as mediator, but finally he was forced to flee. The uprisers saw him for what he really was: a dependant of Rome and a member of the Jewish aristocracy. Agrippa felt himself forced to support the Roman's suppression of the Great Revolt so that he, like them, could feel like a victor. His coins very often show the winged Roman Victory and other designs celebrating Rome's or the Flavians' victory. Agrippa II, the last member of the Herodian dynasty, died sometime between 93 and 100 CE.

In the Samel collection, besides many coins minted during his long reign, we find a 100-shekel weight of limestone, which is dated to the 5th year of Agrippa's reign and signed by a certain Athamas. In this case we are not confronted with a rare Greek mythological name but with the Jewish name Adam in Greek camouflage.

2071 2073 2072

2071 **Herod the Great, 40/37-4 BCE.** Æ-8 Prutot, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 5,80 g. Helmet with cheek pieces, star on the top and two strips (of a diadem) hanging down in frontal view, flanked by palm fronds//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around tripod with vessel (lebes), in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1169; Lykke 237 fig. 35; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 44. Very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 79.

Lykke 67-71 does not accept the commonly heard identification of this helmet which is adorned with a star with a pilos, the famous cap of the Dioscuri. She rather thinks that we are shown Herod's personal helmet and that Herod wanted to insert himself into the tradition of Alexander and the Hellenistic kings who presented themselves helmeted or had their helmets depicted on coins. This may be right, but we should also consider whether this helmet should represent King David's famous helmet that could have had the symbolic power to awaken ideas of a new Jewish Empire. Cf. D.J. Jacobson, Military Helmet or Dioscuri Motif on Herod the Great's Largest Coin?, Israel Numismatic Review 2, 2007, 93-101.

2072 Æ-8 Prutot, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 4,45 g. Helmet with cheek pieces, star on the top and two strips (of a diadem) hanging down in frontal view, flanked by palm fronds//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around tripod with vessel (lebes), in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1169; Lykke 237 fig. 35; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 44. Very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 80.

2073 Æ-8 Prutot, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 9,66 g. Helmet with cheek pieces, star on the top and two strips (of a diadem) hanging down in frontal view, flanked by palm fronds//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around tripod with vessel (lebes), in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1169; Lykke 237 fig. 35; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 44. Broad flan, double struck, very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 81.

2074 2076 2075

2074 Æ-4 Prutot, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 4,36 g. Macedonian shield//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around helmet with cheek protection and plume; in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1170; Lykke 237 fig. 36; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 45. Slightly corroded, good fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 82.

For the Macedonian shield cf. K. Liampi, Der makedonische Schild, Bonn 1998.

2075 Æ-4 Prutot, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 4,14 g. Macedonian shield//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around helmet with cheek protection and plume; in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1170; Lykke 237 fig. 36; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 45. Slightly corroded, good fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 83.

2076 Æ-Double Prutah, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 2,90 g. Poppy head (or pomegranate?)//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around winged caduceus. Hendin no. 1171; Lykke 237 fig. 37; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 46. Nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 84.

Neither the identification of the plant alluded to on the obv. nor its exact meaning is clear. There is some reason to believe that the plant, whether it is identified as a poppy capsule or a pomegranate, may have to do with a Samarian cult in honour of Demeter and Persephone; cf. the discussion of Lykke 60-63.

2077 Æ-Prutah, year 3 = 40 BCE, Samaria; 2,74 g. A palm frond adorned with a ribbon//ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around an aphlaston, in the l. field L Γ, in the r. field monogram (XP or TR). Hendin no. 1172; Lykke 237, fig. 38; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 47. Very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 85.

2078 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,39 g. Anchor within a wreath//BACIΛEΩC HPΩ in uneven lines. Hendin no. 1174; Lykke 239 fig. 45; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 61. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 104.

2079 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,14 g. Anchor within a wreath//BACIΛEΩC HPΩ in uneven lines. Hendin no. 1174; Lykke 239 fig. 45; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 61. Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 105.

2080 Æ-Double Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 3,33 g. Tripod table with flat bowl on it, flanked by palm fronds//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around a closed diadem, within X. Hendin no. 1178; Lykke 238 fig. 39; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 48. Very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 87.

2081 Æ-Double Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 3,41 g. Tripod table with flat bowl on it, flanked by palm fronds//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around an open diadem, within X. Hendin no. 1178a; Lykke 238 fig. 39; Meshorer, Treasury 221 no. 49. Very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 86.

2082 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,68 g. Tripod table//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around an open diadem, within X. Hendin no. 1179; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 50 Very fine 50,--

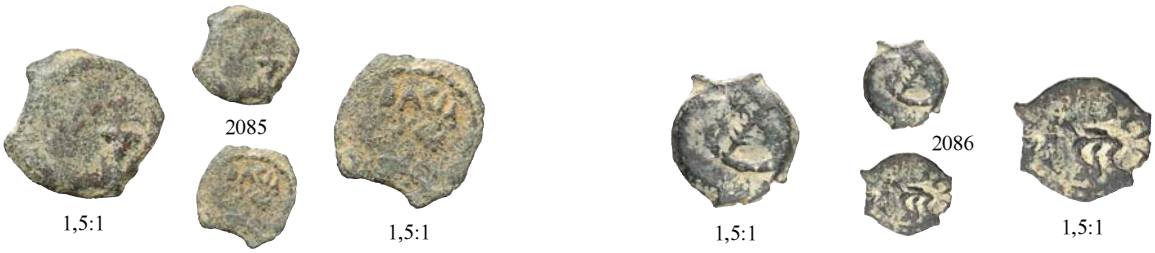
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 88.

2083 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,10 g. Tripod table//HPΩΔOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around an open diadem, below, X. Hendin no. 1181; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 52. Obv. struck off-centre, good fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 89.

2084 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 2,01 g. Tripod table//HPWΔOV BACIΛEWC around a small, closed diadem. Hendin 1183; Meshorer, Treasury 222, no. 53 a. Good fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 90.



2085 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,10 g. Tripod table//BACIΛ/EYC HP/(...). Hendin no. 1184; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 54a. Very good 20,--
Overbeck -Meshorer no. 102.

2086 Æ-Halfprutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 0,84 g. Two crossed palm fronds//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around a tripod with flat bowl on it. Hendin no. 1185; Lykke 238 fig. 42; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 55.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 93. Nearly very fine 40,--

2087 Æ-Halfprutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 0,67 g. Two crossed palm fronds//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around a tripod with flat bowl on it. Hendin no. 1185; Lykke 238 fig. 42; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 55.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 94 Nearly very fine 40,--

2088 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 0,65 g. Palm branch//HPΩΔOY BACIΛEΩC around tripod table. Hendin no. 1186; Meshorer, Treasury 222 no. 56. Very good/fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 95.

2089 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 2,01 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//HPW - BACI around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 59c. Good very fine 60,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 96.

2090 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 2,07 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//HPW - BACI around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 59c. Nearly very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 97.

2091 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,62 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//HPW - BACI around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 59c. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 98.

2092 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 2,00 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//HPW - BACI around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 59c. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 99.

2093 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,32 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//H-P-(...) around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 cf. no. 59f. Crude style, very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 100.

2094 Æ-Prutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,66 g. Double cornucopia, caduceus between the horns//HPW - BACI around anchor. Hendin no. 1188; Lykke 239 fig. 44; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 59c. Nearly very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 101.

2095 Æ-Halfprutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,18 g. Galley to l.//HPWΔOY - BACIΛ around anchor. Hendin no. 1191; Lykke 239 fig. 46; Meshorer, Treasury 223 no. 65. Nearly very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 106.

2096 Æ-Halfprutah, 37-4 BCE, Jerusalem; 1,00 g. Eagle standing to r.//HPWΔ - BACIΛ around cornucopia. Hendin no. 1190; Lykke 239 fig. 47; Meshorer, Treasury 224 no. 66. Nearly very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 107.

2097 **Archelaus, 4 BCE-6.** Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,91 g. HPΔHC (sic!) around anchor//ЄΘN above double cornucopia with caduceus placed amidst. Hendin no. 1192; Lykke 239 fig. 49; Meshorer, Treasury 224 no. 68. Nearly very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 108.

2098 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,78 g. HPΔ around anchor//ЄΘNAPX above double cornucopia with caduceus placed amidst. Hendin no. 1192; Lykke 239 fig. 49; Meshorer, Treasury 224 no. 68. Nearly very fine 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 109.

2099 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,25 g. HPΔ around anchor//ЄΘNAPX above double cornucopia with caduceus placed amidst. Hendin no. 1192; Lykke 239 fig. 49; Meshorer, Treasury 224 no. 68. Good fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 110.

2100 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,60 g. HPWΔOY around anchor//ЄΘAN within wreath. Hendin no. 1193; Meshorer, Treasury 224 no. 69. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 111.

The writing mistake may have resulted from the use of two writing directions: In line one the die engraver began to write the Greek inscription from the left to the right but then continued to write from the right to the left as it is usual for Hebrew texts.

2101 Æ-Double Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,80 g. HPWΔHC (retrogradely written) around double cornucopia//ЄΘN / PA / XH around galley advancing to l. Hendin no. 1194; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 70. Nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 112.

2102 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 0,99 g. HPWΔH (retrogradely written) around double cornucopia//ЄΘN / XPA / H around galley advancing to l. Hendin no. 1195; Lykke 240 fig. 51; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 71.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 114. Nearly very fine 50,--

2103 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,30 g. HPWΔHC (retrogradely written) around double cornucopia//ЄΘN / XPA / H around galley advancing to l. Hendin no. 1195; Lykke 240 fig. 51; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 71.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 115. Fine/nearly very fine 50,--

2104 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,98 g. HPWΔOY around vine branch with bunch of grapes and a leaf//ЄΘNPXOY (sic! retrogradely written) around crested helmet with cheek pieces, small caduceus at the lower l. field. Hendin no. 1196; Lykke 239 fig. 48; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 73. Nearly very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 120.

2105 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,93 g. HPWΔHC around vine branch with bunch of grapes and a leaf//ЄΘNPXOY (sic! retrogradely written) around crested helmet with cheek pieces, small caduceus at the lower l. field. Hendin no. 1196; Lykke 239 fig. 48; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 73. Fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 121.

2106 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 2,40 g. HPWΔOY around vine branch with bunch of grapes and a leaf//ЄΘNAPXO around crested helmet with cheek pieces, small caduceus at the lower l. field. Hendin no. 1196; Lykke 239 fig. 48; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 73a. Fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 119.

2107 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,52 g. H-P-W around prow of a galley to l.//ЄΘN within wreath. Hendin no.1197; Lykke 240 fig. 52; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 72. Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 117.

2108 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,58 g. H-P-W around prow of a galley to l.//ЄΘN within wreath. Hendin no.1197; Lykke 240 fig. 52; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 72. Rev. struck off-cente, nearly very fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 116.

2109 Æ-Prutah, Jerusalem; 1,32 g. H-P-W around prow of a galley to l.//ЄΘN within wreath. Hendin no.1197; Lykke 240 fig. 52; Meshorer, Treasury 225 no. 72a. Irregular flan, nearly very fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 118.

2110 **Herod Antipas, 4 BCE-39.** Æ-full denomination, year 24=20/21, Tiberias; 10,62 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – KΔ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1199; Lykke 240 fig. 54; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 75; RPC I no. 4918. **Rare.** Fine/very good 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 122.

The year 24=20/21 of Antipas's reign was the year of Tiberias's foundation. The plant depicted on the coins of Tiberias, which was situated at the western shore of the Sea of Galilee and which served Herod Antipas as residence, is interpreted by most numismatists as a reed as well as a palm frond, e.g. Lykke 87 f. I think it is utterly impossible that the city of Tiberias made use of two heraldic plants or changed its emblem in such a short period of time. The coinage at the end of Herod's minting demonstrates that the palm tree and a date cluster could serve as Tiberias's coat of arms. Therefore, we should also identify the plants on the earliest coins, which may look like reed stems, as awkwardly shaped palm fronds. The city of Tiberias/Twerja and the surrounding fertile lands produce dates in great quantities up until our time. This finds its expression in Twerja's municipal coat of arms decorated with three palm trees. There is also the question as to why the citizens of Tiberias should have chosen the reed as their heraldic plant.

2111 Æ-quarter denomination, year 24=20/21, Tiberias; 4,52 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – KΔ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1201; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 77; RPC I no. 4920. Nearly very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 123.

2112 Æ-quarter denomination, year 24=20/21, Tiberias; 3,65 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – KΔ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1201; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 77; RPC I no. 4920. Nearly very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 124.

2113 Æ-eighth denomination, year 24=20/21, Tiberias; 2,08 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – KΔ//TI / BЄ within a wreath. Hendin no. 1202; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 78; RPC I no. 4921. Fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 125.

1,5:1 2114 1,5:1

2114 Æ-eighth denomination, year 24=20/21, Tiberias; 1,73 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – KΔ//TI / BЄ within a wreath. Hendin no. 1202; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 78; RPC I no. 4921. Fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 126.

2115

2115 Æ-full denomination, year 34=30/31, Tiberias; 15,51 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – ΛΔ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1207; Lykke 241 fig. 56; Meshorer, Treasury 226 no. 83; RPC I no. 4926. Nearly very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 128.

1,5:1 2116 1,5:1

2116 Æ-eighth denomination, year 34=30/31, Tiberias; 1,45 g. HPWΔOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – ΛΔ//T / C within a wreath. Hendin no. 1210; Meshorer, Treasury 227 no. 86 (this coin illustrated); RPC I no. 4929. **Extremely rare.** Attractive coin, good very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 129.

2117 2118 2119

2117 Æ-full denomination, year 37=33/34 Tiberias; 11,34 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – ΛZ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1211; Meshorer, Treasury 227 no. 87; RPC I no. 4930. Fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 130.

2118 Æ-half denomination, year 37=33/34, Tiberias; 6,95 g. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY around a palm frond, in the fields L – ΛZ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1212; Lykke 241 fig. 57; Meshorer, Treasury 227 no. 88; RPC I no. 4931. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 131.

2119 Æ-full denomination, year 43=39/40, Tiberias; 12,59 g. HPWΔHC TETPAPXHC around a palm tree, in the fields ETO / YC – MΓ//ΓAIΩ / KAICAPI / ΓEPMA / NIKΩ within a wreath. Hendin no. 1215; Lykke 241 fig. 60; Meshorer, Treasury 227 no. 91; RPC I no. 4934. Very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 132.

1,5:1 2120 1,5:1

2120 Æ-quarter denomination, year 43=39/40, Tiberias; 2,73 g. HPWΔHC TETPAPXHC around a date cluster, in the fields ETO / YC – MΓ//TIBЄ / PIAC within a wreath. Hendin no. 1217; Lykke 241 fig. 60; Meshorer, Treasury 227 no. 93; RPC I no. 4936. **Rare.** Very good 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 133.

2121 **Philip, 4 BCE-34.** Æ-24 mm, year 5=1/2, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 8,80 g. KAICAP – CЄBACTOC around the bare head of Augstus to r.; to the left, round countermark//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ – ΤЄΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the bare head of Philip to r.; in the fields L – Є. Hendin no. 1219; Lykke 242 fig. 62; Meshorer, Treasury 228 no. 95a (this coin illustrated); RPC I no. 4938. **Very rare.** Fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 134.

2122 Æ-20 mm, year 12=8/9, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,76 g. KAICAPI CЄBACTΩ around laureate head of Augustus to r.//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ – ΤЄΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front side, between the columns L – I – B. Hendin no. 1221; Lykke 242 fig. 63; Meshorer, Treasury 228 no. 97; RPC I no. 4940. **Rare.** Good fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 135.

Many of Philip's coins show the facade of a temple that was dedicated to Roma and Augustus. It is mentioned by Josephus (Bellum Judaicum I 404 and Antiquitates Judaicae XV 363). It may be possible that the ruins of a temple excavated at 3 km distance from Paneas at Omrit are the remains of this Augusteum, cf. J. A. Overman, D.N. Schowalter (eds.), The Roman Temple Complex at Horvat Omrit: An Interim Report (BAR International Series 2205), Oxford 2011. Its remnants suggest that the coins minted by Philip give a true image of the temple's appearance. It is significant that the name of Augustus appears in the dative case, as the temple is dedicated to him.

2123 Æ-20 mm, year 12=8/9, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,42 g. KAICAPI – CЄBACT around bare head of Augustus to l.//ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΟΥ – ΤЄΤ-ΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – I – B. Hendin no. 1222; Lykke 242 fig. 64; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 98; RPC I no. 4941. Fine 125,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 136.

2124 Æ-20 mm, year 16=12/13, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 4,87 g. KAICAPI CЄBACTΩ around laureate head of Augustus to r.//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ – ΤЄΤΡΑ⟨Ρ⟩ΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – I – ς. Hendin no. 1223; Meshorer, Treasury 228 no. 99; RPC I no. 4942. Fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 139.

2125 AE-20 mm; year 16=12/13, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 4,83 g. Legend illegible. Laureate head of Augustus to r.; round countermark: Star//Not clearly legible legend around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns the barbarized date L - Δ - S (retrograde). Hendin -, cf. no. 1223 b; Meshorer, Treasury -; RPC I -. **Extremely rare.** Barbarized, fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 144.

2126 2127 2128 2129

2126 Æ-20 mm, year 19=15/16, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,12 g. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ around laureate head of Tiberius to r.; round countermark//ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – I – θ. Hendin no. 1224; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 101c; RPC I no. 4943. Good fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 143.

2127 Æ-20 mm, year 19=15/16, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,23 g. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ around laureate head of Tiberius to r.//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – I – θ. Hendin no. 1224b; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 101b; RPC I no. 4943; countermark: Howgego 457i. Fine/nearly very fine 125,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 142.

2128 Æ-20 mm, year 33=29/30, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,59 g. ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC CЄΒΑΣCΤΟΥ around laureate head of Tiberius to r.//ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – Λ – Γ. Hendin no. 1228a; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 105; RPC I no. 4946. Fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 145.

2129 Æ-20 mm, 30/31?, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,83 g. [ΣΕΒΑΣΤWΝ] Jugate heads of Tiberius (?) and Livia to r.//ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙ[ΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ] around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, round object in center. Hendin no. 1229; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 100; RPC 4951. Very good 40,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 140.

2130 2131

2130 Æ-17 mm, year 34=30/31, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 4,87 g. [ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ] Laureate head of Tiberius to r., laurel branch in r. field//[ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧ]ΟΥ ΚΤΙΣ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L - Λ - Δ. Hendin no. 1230; Meshorer, Treasury 229 no. 106; RPC I no. 4948. Very good/fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 146.

2131 Æ-20 mm, year 37=33/34, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,44 g. ΤΙΒЄΡΙΟC CЄΒΑCΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ around laureate head of Tiberius to r.//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – Λ – Z. Hendin no. 1233; Meshorer, Treasury 230 no. 109; RPC I no. 4952. **Very rare.** Nearly very fine/very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 147.

2132 2133

2132 Æ-20 mm, year 37=33/34, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,26 g. ΤΙΒЄΡΙΟC CЄΒΑCΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ around laureate head of Tiberius to r.//ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ around the facade of a temple with four columns at the front, between the columns L – Λ – Z. Hendin no. 1233; Meshorer, Treasury 230 no. 109; RPC I no. 4952. **Very rare.** Fine/good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 148.

2133 **Agrippa I, 37-44.** Middle Bronze, year 2=37/38, Caesarea Paneas; 5,84 g. [ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC-ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑC] Diademed head of Agrippa I to r.//[ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΥΙΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC] Agrippa II on horseback r., below [L B]. Hendin no. 1237; Meshorer, Treasury 230 no. 113; RPC I 4974. **Very rare.** Corroded and cleaned, very good 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 149.

2134

2134 Middle Bronze, year 5=40/41, Caesarea Paneas; 10,17 g. [ΓΑΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩ] Laureate head of Caligula to l.//[N]OM[ΙΣΜΑ]/ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ]/ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ Germanicus in triumphal quadriga to r., holding sceptre; below, LE. Hendin no. 1240; Meshorer, Treasury 230 no. 116; RPC 4976.
Very good/fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 150.

2135 2136

2135 Æ-Prutah, year 6=41/2, Jerusalem; 2,69 g. ΒΑCΙΛЄWC ΑΓΡΙΠΑ around a baldachin with fringes//Three ears of corn, flanked by L - ς. Hendin no. 1244; Lykke 245 fig. 78; Meshorer, Treasury 231 no. 120; RPC I no. 4981. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 156.

Lykke 100 is right when she annotates that the baldachin/canopy traces back to the Assyrian kings and that in the case of Agrippa it may underline his royal dignity. At any rate, "the unusual motif does not seem to find any immediate parallels anywhere else". In the Greek world baldachins were used to cover altars and the statuettes of gods, cf. W. Held, Wo stand die Hera von Samos?, IstMitt 45, 1995, 13-23, esp. 20 and M. Weber, Baldachine und Statuenschreine, Rom 1990.

2136 Æ-Prutah, year 6=41/2, Jerusalem; 2,95 g. ΒΑCΙΛЄWC ΑΓΡΙΠΑ around a baldachin with fringes//Three ears of corn, flanked by L - ς. Hendin no. 1244; Lykke 245 fig. 78; Meshorer, Treasury 231 no. 120; RPC I no. 4981. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 157.

2137

2137 Large Bronze, year 7=42/43, Caesarea maritima; 15,98 g. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Σ]ΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ [ΓΕΡΜ]ΑΝΙ Laureate head of Tiberius to r.//[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΑΓΡ]ΙΠΠΑΣ ΦΙΛΟ[ΚΑΙΣΑΡ] Distyle temple; within the temple, two figures standing facing each other and holding patera over victimarius kneeling l.; in the background, a fourth person; LZ in the pediment of the temple. Hendin no. 1245; Meshorer, Treasury 232 no. 121. Fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 153.

2138

2138 Middle Bronze, year 7=42/43, Caesarea maritima; 9,11 g. [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑ[Σ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΣΑΡ] Diademed, draped bust of Agrippa I to r., countermark on the face//ΚΑΙΣΑ[ΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ] ΛΙΜ[ΕΝΙ] Tyche standing l., holding rudder with her outstretched r. hand and palm frond in her l. hand; in the field, LZ. Hendin no. 1246; Meshorer, Treasury 232 no. 122; RPC I. no. 4985.
Very rare. Fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 152.

1,5:1 2139 1,5:1

2139 Æ-medaillon, year 7 or 8=42-44, Caesarea maritima; 15,90 g. ΒΑϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ – ϹΕΒ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ – ΒΑϹ ΗΡΩΔΗϹ king Agrippa, standing on the left side, and his brother and son in law, king Herod of Chalkis, standing on the right side, crowning the Roman emperor Claudius with a wreath. Agrippa and Herod are clad in military dresses, Claudius wears a toga and is sacrificing capite velato (with covered head); in exergue [L Z or H] (year 7 or 8)//[ΟΡΚΙΑ ΒΑϹ ΜΕ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΠΡ ϹΕΒ ΚΑΙϹΑΡΑ Κ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ] Κ ΔΗΜΟ ΡΩΜ ΦΙΛΙ Κ ϹΥΜΜΑΧΙ ΑΥ. [ὅρκια βασ(ιλέως) με(γάλου) Ἀγρίππα πρ(ὸς) Σεβ(αστὸν) Καίσαρα κ(αὶ) Σύνκλητον] κ(αὶ) Δῆμ(ον) Ῥωμ(αίων) φιλί(ας) κ(αὶ) συμμαχί(ας) αὐ(τοῦ). (Oaths taken by the Great King Agrippas before the Augustus Caesar and the Senate and Roman People with regard to friendship and alliance) in two concentric circles divided by a wreath; clasped right hands in centre. Hendin no. 1248; A.J.M. Kropp, Crowning the Emperor: an unorthodox image of Claudius, Agrippa I and Herod of Chalkis, Syria 90, 2013, 377-389; Lykke 246 fig. 82; Meshorer, Treasury 100 f. and 232 no. 124; RPC I no. 4982.

Extremely rare and despite the corrosion in above average condition.

Partially corroded, otherwise good very fine 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 151.

The authority which issued this medaillon is not mentioned, what is very unusual in the case of circulation coins. It was apparently minted in the last year of Agrippa's reign, when his brother Herod had already been established as king of Chalkis. Due to the two dates given in the exergue of the medaillons (L Z = 42/3 and L H = 43/4) the background of the scenery depicted on them becomes obvious and seems in no way strange. The coin shows that the two royal brothers Agrippa and Herod had sent golden wreaths (aurum coronarium) to Claudius because of his victory over the British tribes in South and Middle England, perhaps on the occasion of his triumph De Britannis. The rev. of the medaillon seems to underline that Agrippa I as a friend and ally of the Romans had sent some Jewish troops to support the conquest of Britannia.

2140

2140 **Agrippa II, 50-100.** Æ-half denomination, year 13=52/53, Tiberias; 5,75 g. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ – ΚΑΙϹΑΡΟϹ around a palm frond, in the fields L – ΙΓ (Year 13 of Claudius Caesar)//ΤΙΒϹ / ΡΙΑϹ within a wreath. Hendin no. 1267; Meshorer, Treasury 261 no. 348; RPC I no. 4852. Nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 162.

2141

2141 Æ-full denomination, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi/Neronias; 11,68 g. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ (nearly totally abraded) laureate head of Nero to r.//ΕΠΙ / ΒΑϹΙΛΕ / ΑΓΡΙΠΠ / ΝΕΡΩ / ΝΙΕ (ἐπὶ βασιλέ(ως) Ἀγρίππ(α) Νερωνιέ(ων), under the reign of king Agrippa, [coin] of the citizens of Neronias) within a wreath. Hendin no. 1273; Lykke 247 fig. 88; Meshorer, Treasury 233 no. 129; RPC I no. 4988.

Fine/good fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 163.

The perhaps hellenistic foundation of Panias – named after a sacred cave of the god Pan – was refounded by Herod the Great's son Philipp as Caesarea Philippi. In the time of Nero the city adopted the name of Neronias, cf. G.M. Cohen, The Hellenistic Settlements in Syria ..., Berkeley/Los Angeles/London 2006, 264 f., Lykke 113, and Meshorer, Treasury, 105 who dates these coins in the time after the outbreak of the Great Revolt. Lykke 112 annotates that Caesarea Paneas was Agrippa II's main mint.

2142

2143

2142 Æ-half denomination, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi/Neronias; 5,89 g. ΝΕΡΩΝ – ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEB laureate head of Nero to r.//ΕΠΙ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ / ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙ / ΝΕΡΩ / ΝΙΕ (ἐπὶ βασιλέ(ως) Ἀγρίππ(α) Νερωνιέ(ων), under the reign of king Agrippa, [coin] of the citizens of Neronias) within a wreath. Hendin no. 1274; Meshorer, Treasury 233 no. 130; RPC I no. 4989. Good fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 164.

2143 Æ-quarter denomination, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi/Neronias; 2,88 g. [ΝΕΡΩΝ – ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEB] laureate head of Nero to r.//ΕΠΙ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ / ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙ / ΝΕΡΩ / ΝΙΕ (ἐπὶ βασιλέ(ως) Ἀγρίππ(α) Νερωνιέ(ων), under the reign of king Agrippa, [coin] of the citizens of Neronias) within a wreath. Hendin no. 1275; Meshorer, Treasury 233 no. 131; RPC I no. 4990. Fine 50,--
Overbeck - Meshorer no. 165.

2144

2145

2144 Large bronze, year 14=73/74, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 13,60 g. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΟΥΕCΠΑCΙ ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEBACTΩ around laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields LΙΔ – ΒΑCΙ / ΑΓΡΙ - ΠΟΥ. Hendin no. 1301a; Meshorer, Treasury 234 no. 136; RPC II no. 2244.2 (this coin). Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 166.

2145 Middle bronze, year 14=73/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 11,24 g. ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΤΙΤΟC – ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEB around laureate head of Titus to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing to r., holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand, a shouldered palm with her l. hand; in the fields L ΙΔ – ΒΑC / ΑΓΡ - ΙΠΠΟΥ. Hendin no. 1303; Lykke 248 fig. 91; Meshorer, Treasury 234 no. 138; RPC II no. 2248.4 (this coin). Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 168.

2146

2146 Middle bronze, year 14=73/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,71 g. ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΤΙΤΟ-C ΚΑΙC CEB around laureate head of Titus to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing to r., holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand, a shouldered palm with her l. hand; in the fields L ΙΔ – ΒΑC / ΑΓΡ - ΙΠΠ. Hendin no. 1303 (who links this coin with Caesarea Maritima); Lykke 248 fig. 91; Meshorer, Treasury 234 no. 138b; RPC II no. 2249.2 (this coin). Very fine/nearly very fine. 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 167.

2147

2148

2147 Middle bronze, year 14=73/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,35 g. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ - ΚΑΙCΑΡ Laureate head of Domitian to r.//LΙΔ - ΒΑCΙ / ΑΓ - ΡΙΠΟ / Y Winged Victory/Nike standing to l., foot on helmet, writing on shield which rests on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1304; Meshorer, Treasury 234 no. 139; RPC I no. 2250.2 (this coin). Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 170.

2148 Middle bronze, year 15=74/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 4,46 g. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ - ΚΑΙCΑΡ Laureate head of Domitian to r.//ΕΤΟΥ ΕΙ ΒΑC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΑ Winged Victory/Nike standing to r., foot on helmet, writing on shield which rests on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1306a; Meshorer, Treasury 235 no. 141a; RPC I no. 2253.3 (this coin). Good fine/fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 171.

2149 2150

2149 Large bronze, year 18=77/78, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 12,18 g. AYTOKPA OYECΠACI KAICAP CEBACTW Laureate head of Titus to r.//Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETOY – HI BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1307; Meshorer, Treasury 235 no. 142; RPC II no. 2254. Good fine 50,--

Inv. 592.

2150 Large bronze, year 19=79, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 17,08 g. AYTOKP TITOC KAICAP CEBACTOC Laureate head of Titus to r.//Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETOY – IΘ BA / AΓP - ΠΠΠA. Hendin no. 1310; Meshorer, Treasury 235 no. 145; RPC II no. 2257.3 (this coin). Nearly very fine/fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 172.

2151 2152

2151 Middle Bronze, year 19=79, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,79 g. AYTOKP TITOC - KACIAP CEBACTOC Laureate head of Titus to r.//Galley to l., above ETO / IΘ BA A / ΓPIΠΠA. Hendin no. 1311; Meshorer, Treasury 235 no. 146a; RPC I no. 2258.3 (this coin). Fine/nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 173.

2152 Middle Bronze, year 19=79, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 3,54 g. [ΔOMITIANOC - KAICAP] Laureate head of Domitian to r.//Galley to l., above ETO / IΘ BA A / ΓPIΠΠA. Hendin no. 1312; Meshorer, Treasury 235 no. 148; RPC I no. 2260.6 (this coin). Fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 174.

2:1 2153 2:1

2153 Small bronze, year 19=78/9, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 1,76 g. CEBACTH (The empress) veiled head of Domitilla to r.//Anchor, in the fields IΘ – BA. Hendin no. 1314; Lykke 249 fig. 97; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 149; RPC II no. 2261.2 (this coin). **Very rare.** Nearly very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 176.

The identity of the veiled women is disputed. Whereas some scholars identified her with Livia, the wife of the first emperor, some others thought that she might be Berenike, the sister of king Agrippa and mistress of Titus. Both propositions are unconvincing. The coin was minted in the year 79/80, exactly in the time when Titus had minted a coin to commemorate his mother Domitilla (RIC no. 262).

2154 2155

2154 Middle bronze, year 24=83/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,50 g. ΔOMET KAICAP ΓEPMANI around draped laureate bust of Domitian to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing to r., holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand and a shouldered palm frond with her l. hand; in the fields ETO – KΔ BAC / AΓPI-ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1315; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 150; RPC II no. 2262.4 (this coin).

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 177. Nearly very fine 75,--

2155 Middle bronze, year 24=83/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 7,28 g. ΔOMET KAICAP – ΓEPMAN around draped laureate bust of Domitian to r.//ETO / KΔ BA / AΓPIΠΠ / A within wreath. Hendin no. 1316; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 151; RPC II no. 2263.4 (this coin). Very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 178.

2156 Middle bronze, year 24=83/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,00 g. ΔOMET KAIC – ΓEPMA around laureate head of Domitian to r.//ETO – KΔ BA – AΓPIΠΠ around a winged Victory/Nike who has put her l. foot on a helmet and is inscribing a shield resting on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1317; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 152; RPC II no. 2264.16 (this coin). Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 179.

2157 Middle bronze, year 24=83/4, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 4,63 g. ΔOMET KAIC – ΓEPMA around laureate head of Domitian to r.//ETO – KΔ BA – AΓPIΠΠ around a winged Victory/Nike, who has put her l. foot on a helmet and is inscribing a shield resting on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1317; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 152; RPC II no. 2264.17 (this coin). Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 180.

2158 Large bronze, year 25=84/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 11,54 g. IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG GER COS X laureate head of Domitian to r.//SALVTI AVGVST EΠI BA AΓP-I around altar; ET – KE in the fields. Hendin no. 1319; Lykke 249 fig. 98; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 154 (this coin illustrated); RPC II no. 2266.2 (this coin illustrated). Very fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 181.

2159 Large bronze, year 25=84/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,19 g. IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG GER COS X laureate head of Domitian to r.//SALVTI AVGVST EΠI BA AΓP-I around altar; ET – KE in the fields. Hendin no. 1319; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 154; RPC II no. 2266.3 (this coin).
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 182. Good fine/nearly very fine 200,--

2160 Small bronze, year 25=84/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 2,86 g. ΔOMET KAIC – ΓEPM laureate head of Domitian to r.//Palm tree with two date clusters; in the fields ETO – KE / BAC - AΓPI / Π. Hendin no. 1320; Meshorer, Treasury 236 no. 156; RPC II no. 2267.4 (this coin). Very good/fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 183.
ex Auctiones 6, Basel 1976, no. 334.

2161 Large bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,04 g. IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG GER COS XII laureate bust of Domitian to r.//MONETA – EΠI BA AΓPI - AVGVSTI Moneta standing l., holding scales in r. and cornucopiae in l. hand; in the fields ET – Kς / S – C. Hendin no. 1323; Lykke 249 fig. 99; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 161; RPC II no. 2269.2 (this coin). **Rare.** Good fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 189.

2162 Large bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 9,05 g. IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG GER COS XII laureate bust of Domitian to r., aegis on his l. shoulder//SALVTI – EΠI BA AΓPI – AVGVST altar, in the fields ET – Kς, SC in exergue. Hendin no. 1324; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 162; RPC II 2270.2 (this coin). Nearly very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 190.

2163 2164

2163 Small bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,20 g. IM CA D VES F DOM AV GER COS XII laureate bust of Domitian to r.//ΕΠΙ ΒΑ ΑΓΡΙ around double cornucopia, between the horns winged caduceus; in the fields ET – Kς; S – C in exergue. Hendin no. 1325; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 163; RPC 2271.5 (this coin). Nearly very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 191.

2164 Small bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,47 g. IM CA D VES F DOM AV GER COS XII laureate bust of Domitian to r.//ΕΠΙ ΒΑ ΑΓΡΙ around S C, ET – Kς in exergue. Hendin no. 1326; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 164; RPC II no. 2272.5 (this coin).
Reverse struck slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 192.

2165 2166

2165 Large bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 16,98 g. AYTOKPA OYECΠACI KAICAP CEBACTO laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETO – Kς BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1282; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 158; RPC II no. 2274.3 (this coin). Nearly very fine/good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 184.

2166 Large bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 13,10 g. AYTOKPA OYECΠACI KAICAPI CEBACTW laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETO – Kς BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1282; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 158a; RPC II no. 2275.4 (this coin). Nearly very fine/good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 185.

2167 2168

2167 Large bronze, year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 11,60 g. AYTOKPA TITOC – KAICAP CEBAC laureate bust of Titus to r.//Winged Victory/Nike standing to r., holding wreath and palm frond; in the fields ETO – Kς BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1284b; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 160c; RPC II no 2277.8 (this coin). Nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 188.

2168 Middle bronze year 26=85/6, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 6,29 g. ΔOMITIANOC KAICAR laureate head of Domitian to r.//ETKS BA – AΓPIΠΠA around a winged Victory/Nike, who has put her l. foot on a helmet and is inscribing a shield resting on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1285; Meshorer, Treasury 238 no. 165; RPC II no. 2279.9 (this coin). Good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 194.

2169

2169 Large Bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 25,95 g. AYTOKPA OYECΠACIANW KAICAPI CEBACTW laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//ETOYC KZ BACIΛEWC AΓPIΠΠA Tyche standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopia. Hendin no. 1287; Meshorer, Treasury 238 no. 167; RPC II no. 2282.4 (this coin). **Very rare.** Fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 196.

2170 2171 2172

2170 Large bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 11,21 g. AYTOKPA OYECΠACI KAICAPI CEBACTW laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche standing to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand, a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETOY – KZ BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1288; Meshorer, Treasury 238 no. 166; RPC II no. 2283.5 (this coin). Good fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 195.

2171 Large bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 23,66 g. AYTOKPA KAICAP TITOC KAICAP ΔOMITIANOC laureate bust of Titus (on the l. side) facing laureate bust of Domitian (on the r. side)//BACIΛEWC AΓPIΠΠAC ETOYC KZ Pan walking to l., playing the syrinx and holding a lagobolon shouldered, behind him the trunk of a tree. Hendin no. 1286; Lykke 113 f. and 250 fig. 101; Meshorer, Treasury 238 no. 168; RPC II no 2284.2 (this coin). **Very rare.** Good fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 198.

2172 Middle Bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 8,99 g. AYTOKPA TITOC – KAICAP CEBAC laureate bust of Titus to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm; in the fields ETO – KZ BA / AΓPI-ΠΠA Hendin no. 1289; Meshorer, Treasury 237 no. 169; RPC II no 2285.3 (this coin). Nearly very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 197.

2173 2174

2173 Middle bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 5,45 g. ΔOMITIANOC KAICAP around the laureate head of Domitian// ETO KZ BA – AΓPIΠΠA around Victory/Nike standing to r., left foot on helmet, inscribing a shield resting on her l. knee. Hendin no. 1290; Meshorer, Treasury 239 no. 170; RPC II no. 2286.5 (this coin). Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 199.

2174 Small bronze, year 27=86/7, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 3,56 g. ΔOMITIAN – KAICAP around laureate head of Domitian to r.//ETO KZ – BA (between the horns) AΓPIΠΠA double cornucopia. Hendin no. 1291; Meshorer, Treasury 239 no. 171; RPC 2287.4 (this coin). Good fine/very fine 125,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 200.

2175

2175 Middle bronze, year 29=88/9, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 13,16 g. AVTOK TITΩ – KAICA CEBACTΩ around laureate head of Titus to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing to r. with shouldered palm frond, holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand; in the fields ETOY – KΘ BA / AΓP - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1293a; Meshorer, Treasury 239 no. 173b; RPC II no. 2291.4 (this coin). Fine 60,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 201.

2176 2177 2178

2176 Middle bronze, year 35=94/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 16,83 g. AVTOKPA ΔOMITIA KAICAPA ΓEPMANI around laureate head of Domitian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche striding to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand and a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETOV – EΛ BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1298; Lykke 250 fig. 104; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 179; RPC II no. 2296.6 (this coin).
Nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 202.

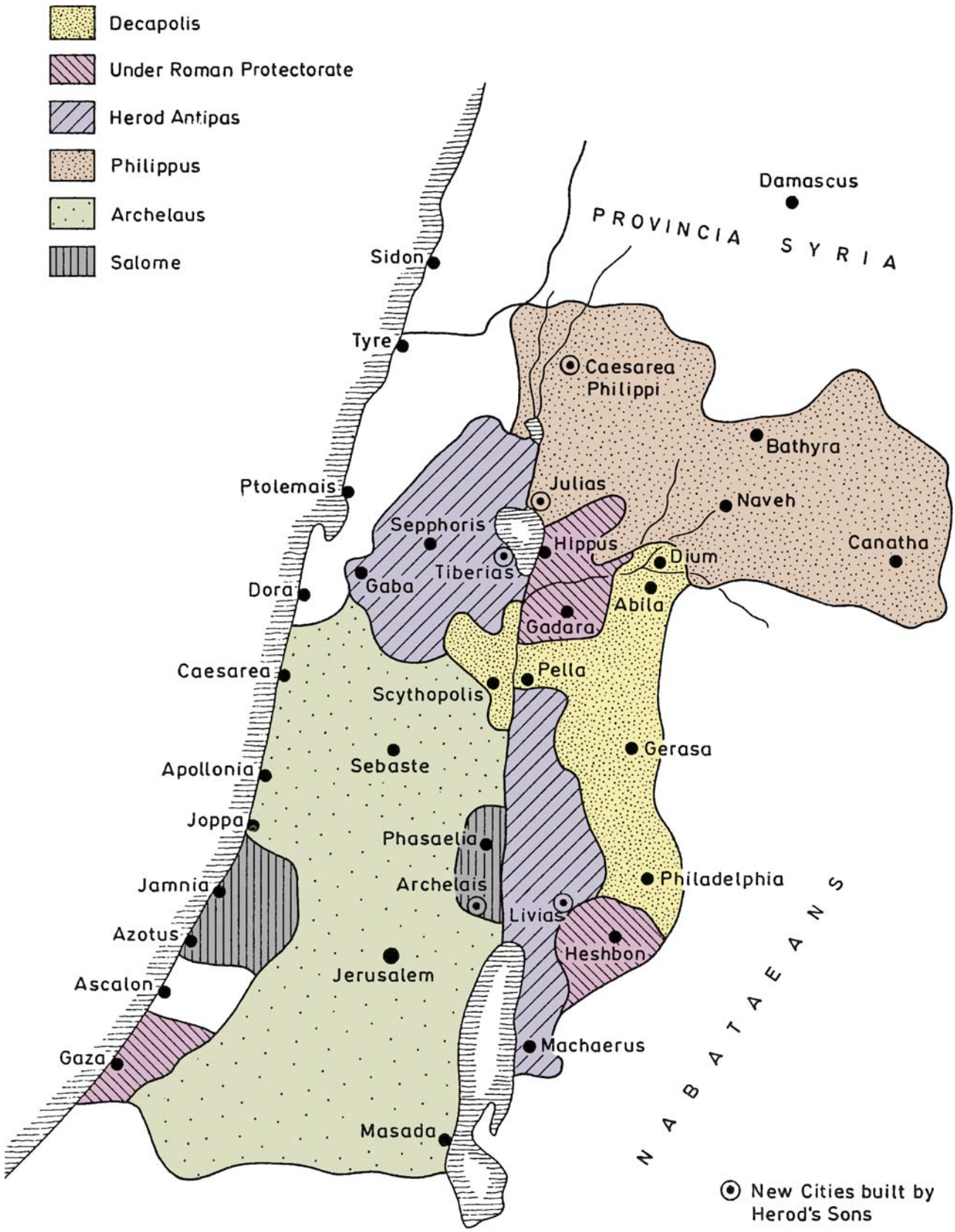
2177 Middle bronze, year 35=94/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 16,26 g. AVTOKPA ΔOMITIA KAICAPA ΓEPMANI around laureate head of Domitian to r.//Fecunditas/Tyche striding to l., holding ears of corn in her outstretched r. hand and a cornucopia in her l. arm; in the fields ETOV – EΛ BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1298; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 179; RPC II 2296.7 (this coin). Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 203.

2178 Middle Bronze, year 35=94/95, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 10,63 g. AYTOKPA ΔOMITIA KAICAPA ΓEPMANI laureate head of Titus to r.; in the field round countermark: male head r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm; in the fields ETOY – EΛ BA / AΓPI - ΠΠA. Hendin no. 1299; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 181; RPC II no 2297.3 (this coin); countermark: Howgego 47. Corroded, fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 204.

2179

2179 Small bronze, year 35=94/5, Caesarea Paneas/Philippi; 3,89 g. AYTO - ΔOMIT around laureate head of Domitian//BA AΓP / ET EΛ within wreath. Hendin no. 1300; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 182; RPC II no. 2299.6 (this coin). Good fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 205.

Roman praefecti, 6-66



In 4 BCE Herod the Great died. The Roman Emperor Augustus used the situation to undermine the strength of the Jewish State. First of all, the Roman procurator Sabinus plundered Herod's treasures and even robbed the temple treasury in Jerusalem of 400 talents. The ensuing riots were put down by Roman soldiers with great violence and Herod's kingdom was divided into several dominions. For that reason, Herod's son and principal heir Archelaus inherited only the central parts of Herod's kingdom comprising Judaea, Idumaea, Samaria and above all Jerusalem, but almost all peripheral areas were given to other descendants of the late king. Several cities of the so-called Dekapolis were freed from Jewish supremacy and were granted the status of free cities within the Roman province of Syria. Herod's eldest son and main heir, Archelaus, was not proclaimed king, but only given the title of an ethnarch, i.e. "ruler of a tribe' on the principle that he should first earn the title of a king by ruling in a manner pleasing Rome. But it turned out quite differently. In 6 CE Augustus deposed Archelaus, exiled him to Gaul, and incorporated his ethnarchy into the province of Syria. From 6 to 41 CE the Syrian sub-province of Judaea was administrated by praefecti, officers of equestrian rank whose first assignment was to maintain law and order and to guarantee the subprovince's payment of taxes. Most of the Roman praefecti are mentioned by the Jewish historian Josephus.

Coponius, 6/7-8/9 CE (3 years) *
M. Ambibulus, 9/10-11/12 CE (3 years) *
Annius Rufus, 12/13-14/15 CE (3 years)
Valerius Gratus, 15/16-25/26 CE (11 years)*
Pontius Pilate, 26/-35/36 CE (10 years)*
Marcellus, 36/37 CE (several months)
Marullus, 37/38-40/41 CE (3 ½ year)

In 41 CE the Roman emperor Claudius transferred the Judaean subprovince to a grandson of Herod the Great: Herod Agrippa I. Good personal relationships may have been the basis for this decision. But when Agrippa I died prematurely in 44 CE, his kingdom was again integrated into the province of Syria, and again a Roman praefectus, subordinated to the governor of Syria (not a procurator, who would have been the governor of an autonomous province), administrated the Jewish heartlands. This was the administrative situation when the 1st jewish War/Great Revolt broke out in 66 CE.

C. Cuspius Fadus, 44/45-45/46 CE (2 years)
Ti. Iulius Alexander, 46/47-47/48 CE (2 years)
Ventidius Cumanus, 48/49-51/52 CE (4 years)
M. Antonius Felix, 52/53-56/57 CE (5 years)*
Porcius Festus, 57/58-58/59 CE (2 years)*
Lucceius Albinus, 59/60-62/63 CE (4 years)
Gessius Florus, 63/64-64/65 CE (2 years)

Under the supervision of six of these praefecti – here marked by an asterisk – small bronze coins were minted in Judaea. The legends of these coins, which have a diameter of ca. 17 mm and a weight of 2-2,5 g, were in Greek, not in Hebrew. The names of the praefecti do not appear on these coins and the issues can attributed to a certain praefectus only by an emperor's regnal years, which occur on all these coins. The sequence and chronology of the praefecti must be deduced from other sources, mainly from Josephus and inscriptions.

These coins do not bear the image of the reigning emperor on their obverses, either because the emperor's portrait might have been found objectionable by the Jewish people or because there was a tradition of using an image other than that of the emperor's portrait on very small change. However, the references of these coins pointing to a particular emperor or to members of his family, for example the wives or children, as well as to the emperor's regnal years must be understood as a hint that this money was issued following imperial orders, or at least with imperial permission, at any rate under the praefecti's supervision. In the beginning the choice of images may have been made in consultation with the leaders of the Jews and with their approval. Afterwards, beginning with the later issues of Pontius Pilate, the coin images show two key items of Roman religious cult – the lituus and simpulum, whilst under Porcius Festus as praefectus, they depict a pile of weapons taken from enemies of the Romans. This all points in another direction - if Jews would still have had a say on decisions concerning the images of these coins, they would never have agreed to such a choice. It seems clear that Pontius Pilate tried to intensify the Emperor cult in Judaea, but it is debatable whether he really wanted to provoke the Jews, at any rate he was apparently willing to risk the consequences. The change in policy may have been encouraged by the death of the highly esteemed Livia, mother of the reigning emperor Tiberius and the wife of the first emperor Augustus, in 29 CE. Thus, the praefecti's coinage is a significant historical witness to the relationship between the Jews and their Roman masters in Judaea.

As far as the datings are concerned it now seems clear that the dates of coins minted during the reign of Augustus do not refer to the Actian Era, but to the regnal years of Augustus, counted from the year 27 BCE. Otherwise, if the year 33, which appears on some of these coins, were to be linked with the Actian Era, such coins would have been minted in 3 CE, i. e. in a period when Archelaus was still ethnarch of Judaea.

It is still totally uncertain whether these coins were minted in Jerusalem or Caesarea Maritima, where the praefecti had their headquarters. The assumption that these coins' mint was located in Jerusalem is supported by the fact that the style of the praefecti's coins is very similar to the Herodian prutot which were minted in Jerusalem.

The name of these small pieces is far from being clear; some numismatists and scholars call them prutot, others quadrantes. It may be that the Romans understood these coins as quadrantes so that 64 of them corresponded to a Roman denarius. The Jewish people who used them for their daily business may have considered them as followers of the prutah coinage of king Herod or Archelaus and therefore as a Jewish coinage. However, the designs and unspoken messages on these later issues tell us that such a belief was a self-deception.

The coins of the praefecti are no aesthetic highlights, but they provide the period atmosphere in Judaea before the Great Revolt and may reveal some of the reasons which drove Judaea towards disaster. In this respect, these coins form an essential component of Samel's tale of the Jewish people. Some of the praefecti such as Pontius Pilate, Tiberius Claudius Felix and Porcius Festus are mentioned in the Holy Bible, and a lituus coin of Pontius Pilate played a role in the discussion of the authenticity of the Shroud of Turin.

2180 **Marcus Ambivius, 9-12.** Æ-Prutah, year 36 (=9), Jerusalem?; 1,90 g. KAICA-POC ([coin] of Augustus) ear of corn with notable awns (barley?)//L – Λς (in the year 36 [of the reign of Augustus]) date palm with two clusters. Hendin no. 1328; Kokkinos 93 fig. 6; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 311. Very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 206.

2181 **Annius Rufus, 12-15.** Æ-Prutah, year 39 (=12), Jerusalem?; 1,89 g. KAICA-POC ([coin] of Augustus) ear of corn with notable awns (barley?)//L – ΛΘ (in the year 39 [of the reign of Augustus]) date palm with two clusters. Hendin no. 1329; Kokkinos 94 fig. 7; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 313.
Heavier inscrustation; one casting spur partially preserved, nearly very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 207.

2182 Æ-Prutah, year 40 (=13), Jerusalem?; 2,02 g. KAICA-POC ([coin] of Augustus) ear of corn with notable awns (barley?)//L – M (in the year 40 [of the reign of Augustus]) date palm with two clusters. Hendin no. 1330; Kokkinos 94 fig. 8; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 314.
Heavier incrustation; small flan cracks, good very fine/very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 208.

2183 Æ-Prutah, year 41 (=14), Jerusalem?; 2,42 g. KAICA-POC ([coin] of Augustus) ear of corn with notable awns (barley?)//L – MA (in the year 41 [of the reign of Augustus]) date palm with two clusters. Hendin no. 1331; Kokkinos 94 fig. 9; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 315. Nicely toned, good fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 209.

2184 Æ-Prutah, year 41 (=14), Jerusalem?; 2,72 g. KAICA-POC ([coin] of Augustus) ear of corn with notable awns (barley?)//L – MA (in the year 41 [of the reign of Augustus]) date palm with two clusters. Hendin no. 1331; Kokkinos 94 fig. 9; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 315. Some deposits, fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 210.

2185 **Valerius Gratus, 15-26.** Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=15), Jerusalem?; 2,02 g. KA / ICAP in wreath//TIB / L B (in the 2nd year of Tiberius) two crossed cornucopiae. Hendin no. 1332; Kokkinos 95 fig. 10; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 316. Heavier incrustation, fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 211.

2186 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=15), Jerusalem?; 1,80 g. IOY / ΛIA in wreath//Laurel twig, flanked by L – B (in the 2nd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1332b; Kokkinos 96 fig. 13; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 317. Nicely toned, obv. struck off-centre, nearly very fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 212.

2187 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=15), Jerusalem?; 1,86 g. IOY / ΛIA in wreath//Laurel twig, flanked by L – B (in the 2nd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1332b; Kokkinos 96 fig. 13; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 317. Fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 213.

2188 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=15), Jerusalem?; 1,67 g. KAI / CAP (retrogradely written) in wreath//Laurel twig flanked by L – B (in the second year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1333d; Kokkinos –; Meshorer, Treasury 256 no. 316a. Nice patina, obverse slightly off-centre, nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 214.

2189 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=16), Jerusalem?; 1,46 g. KAI / CAP in wreath//TIBEPIOY above crossed cornucopiae, between them caduceus, flanked by L – Γ (in the 3rd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1334; Kokkinos 96 fig. 14; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 320. Fine-very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 215.

2190 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=16), Jerusalem?; 1,95 g. IOY / ΛIA in wreath//Three stylised lilies flanked by L – Γ (in the 3rd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1335b; Kokkinos –; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 324. Obv. slightly struck off-centre; rev. a beautiful depiction of lilies, very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 216.

The lily is an old Jewish symbol which was already used as a coin image by John Hyrcanus and Alexander Jannaeus. The shoshannah could be understood as a symbol for Israel, cf. Romanoff 45-51; Meshorer, Treasury, 34 f. Taylor 2006, 558 points out that Greeks and Romans linked this flower with Hera or Juno with whom the empress Livia was associated. Therefore, the lily's polysemy made such a coin image eligible also for the Romans.

2191 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=16), Jerusalem?; 1,60 g. ΙΟΥ / ΛΙΑ (turned upside down) in wreath//Three stylised lilies flanked by L – Γ (in the 3rd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1335; Kokkinos 97 fig. 15; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 321. Struck slightly off-centre, fine-very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 217.

2192 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=16), Jerusalem?; 1,95 g. ΚΑΙ / CAP in wreath//Three stylised lilies flanked by L – Γ (in the 3rd year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1335; Kokkinos 97 fig. 15; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 321. Fine/fine-very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 218.

2193 Æ-Prutah, year 4 (=17), Jerusalem?; 1,82 g. [TIBERIO]Y vine branch with big leaf, a small bunch of grapes and tendrils//Krater with lid, above ΚΑΙCΑΡ(ος), flanked by L – Δ (in the 4th year of Tiberius Caesar). Hendin no. 1337; Kokkinos 97 fig. 16; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 325. Obverse struck off-centre, very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 219.

2194 Æ-Prutah, year 4 (=17), Jerusalem?; 2,18 g. ΙΟ[ΥΛΙΑ] above vine branch with a big leaf, a small bunch of grapes and tendrils//Kantharos with lid, flanked by L – Δ (in the 4th year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1336; Kokkinos 97, fig. 17; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 326. Nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 220.

2195 Æ-Prutah, year 4 (=17), Jerusalem?; 1,77 g. ΙΟ[ΥΛΙΑ] above vine branch with a big leaf, a small bunch of grapes and tendrils//Krater with lid, flanked by L – Δ (in the 4th year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1336; Kokkinos 97, fig. 17; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 326. Partially weakly struck, very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 221.

2196 Æ-Prutah, year 4 (=17), Jerusalem?; 1,26 g. ΙΟ[ΥΛΙΑ] above vine branch with a big leaf, a small bunch of grapes and tendrils//Amphora with lid, flanked by L – Δ (in the 4th year [of Tiberius]). Hendin no. 1336; Kokkinos 97, fig. 17; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 326. Double struck, fine-very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 222.

2197 Æ-Prutah, year 4 (=17), Jerusalem?; 1,73 g. TIB / KAI / CAP in wreath//Palm frond flanked by IOY-ΛIA and L – Δ (in the 4th year of Tiberius Caesar). Hendin no. 1338; Kokkinos 98 fig. 18; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 327. Very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 223.

2198 Æ-Prutah, year 5 (=18), Jerusalem?; 2,19 g. TIB / KAI / CAP in wreath//Palm frond flanked by IOY-ΛIA and L – Є (in the 5th year of Tiberius Caesar). Hendin no. 1339; Kokkinos 98 fig. 19; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 328. Partially weakly struck, fine-very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 224.

2199 Æ-Prutah, year 11 (=24), Jerusalem?; 2,01 g. TIB / KAI / CAP in wreath//Palm frond flanked by IOY-ΛIA and L – IA (in the 11th year of Tiberius Caesar). Hendin no. 1340; Kokkinos 98 fig. 20; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 329. Some sandy deposits, obv. slightly struck off-centre, nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 225.

2200 Æ-Prutah, year 11 (=24), Jerusalem?; 2,37 g. TIB / KAI / CAP in wreath//Palm frond flanked by IOY-ΛIA and L – AI (in the 11th year of Tiberius Caesar). Hendin –; Kokkinos –; Meshorer, Treasury 257 no. 329a. Fine/nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 226.

2201 **Pontius Pilate, 26-36.** Æ-Prutah, year 16 (=29), Jerusalem?; 2,41 g. Simpulum, around TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC L Iς (in the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar)//A bushel (modius) filled with three corn ears, around IOYΛIA KAICAPOC (Julia [= Livia, the mother/wife] of Tiberius/of Augustus?). Hendin no. 1341; Kokkinos 100 fig. 21; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 331. Partially weakly struck, nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 227.

2202 Æ-Prutah, year 16 (=29), Jerusalem?; 2,08 g. Simpulum, around TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC L Iς//A bushel (modius) filled with three corn ears, around IOYΛIA KAICAPOC (Julia [= Livia, the mother/wife] of Tiberius/of Augustus?). Hendin no. 1341; Kokkinos 100 fig. 21; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 331. Nearly very fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 228.

2203 Æ-Prutah, year 16 (=29), Jerusalem?; 2,30 g. Simpulum, around TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC L Iç//A bushel (modius) filled with three corn ears, around IOYΛIA KAICAPOC (Julia [= Livia, the mother/wife] of Tiberius/of Augustus?). Hendin no. 1341b; Kokkinos 100 fig. 21; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 331b (this coin). **Very interesting and rare mis-strike.** Fine 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 229.

The coin was struck twice and was turned over between the strikes, hence the reverse design appears on both sides.

2204 Æ-Prutah, year 17 (=30), Jerusalem?; 1,90 g. TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC around lituus turned to r.//L IZ in wreath. Hendin no. 1342; Kokkinos 101 fig. 22; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 333. Very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 230.

2205 Æ-Prutah, year 17 (=30), Jerusalem?; 1,80 g. TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC around lituus turned to r.//L IZ in wreath. Hendin no. 1342; Kokkinos 101 fig. 22; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 333.
Green Patina with earthen deposits, nearly very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 231.

2206 Æ-Prutah, year 17 (=30), Jerusalem?; 2,78 g. TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC around lituus turned to r.//L IZ in wreath. Hendin no. 1342; Kokkinos 101 fig. 22; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 333. Fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 232.
The two casting spurs were not nipped off before coining.

2207 Æ-Prutah, year 17 (=30), Jerusalem?; 1,80 g. TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC retrograde around lituus turned to l.// IZ in wreath. Hendin no. 1342a; Kokkinos –; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 333. Fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 233.

2208 Æ-Prutah, year 18 (=31), Jerusalem?; 2,41 g. TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC around lituus turned to r.//L H[I] in wreath. Hendin no. 1343bc; Kokkinos –; Meshorer, Treasury 258 no. 334.
Green Patina with earthen deposits, fine/nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 234 (the numeral is misunderstood); for interchanging the places of tens and units in the Greek numeral system cf. no. 2200.

2209 **Antonius Felix, 52-59.** Æ-Prutah, year 14 (=54), Jerusalem?; 2,83 g. NEPW KΛAY KAICAP around two crossed oblong shields and javelins//BRIT above palm tree with two date clusters, L – IΔ and K / AI at both sides of its trunk. Hendin no. 1348; Meshorer, Treasury 259 no. 340.
Partially weakly struck on the obverse, very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 235.

The 14th tribunica potestas of Claudius started on the 25th of January; he was murdered on the 13th of October in the same year. Consequently, this coin which is dedicated to both Caesars of Claudius, to Britannicus (son of Claudius and Messalina, Caesar since autumn 43) and Nero (son of Claudius's wife Agrippina, Caesar since February 50), was minted between January and October 54.

2210 Æ-Prutah, year 14 (=54), Jerusalem?; 2,39 g. NEPW KΛAY KAICAP around two crossed oblong shields and javelins//BRIT above palm tree with two date clusters, L – IΔ and K / AI at both sides of its trunk. Hendin no. 1348; Meshorer, Treasury 259 no. 40. Fine/very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 236.

2211 Æ-Prutah, year 14 (=54), Jerusalem?; 2,22 g. TI KΛAYΔIOC KAICAP ΓЄRM, L IΔ around two crossed palm fronds//IOY / ΛIA AΓ / PIΠΠI / NA in wreath. Hendin no. 1347; Meshorer, Treasury 259 no. 342.
Very fine; well struck and nicely toned 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 237.

2212 Æ-Prutah, year 14 (=54), Jerusalem?; 2,74 g. TI KΛAYΔIOC KAICAP ΓЄRM, L IΔ around two crossed palm fronds//IOY / ΛIA AΓ / PIΠΠI / NA in wreath. Hendin no. 1347; Meshorer, Treasury 259 no. 342.
Good 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 238.

2213 **Porcius Festus, 59-62.** Æ-Prutah, year 5 (=59), Jerusalem?; 2,18 g. NEP / WNO / C in wreath//L Є KAIC - APOC around palm frond. Hendin no. 1351; Meshorer, Treasury 260 no. 345. Very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 239.

2214 Æ-Prutah, year 5 (=59), Jerusalem?; 2,09 g. NEP / WNO / C in wreath//L Є KAIC - APOC around palm frond. Hendin no. 1351; Meshorer, Treasury 260 no. 345. Fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 240.

Great Revolt, 66-70/4

In the last decades before and after the middle of the 1st c. CE the Roman sub-province of Judaea was administered by equestrian prefects who looked down upon the Jewish people or at least showed an unconsiderate behaviour when dealing with them or with their sacred centre Jerusalem. The best known of these prefects was Pontius Pilate who had minted coins for everyday use in Judaea which showed Roman sacred objects. In particular the members of Rome's equestrian order trusted unreservedly in Rome's military strength and were totally convinced that the gods had chosen Rome to dominate the entire world. The increasing financial needs of Rome, boosted by the city's conflagration in July 64 and the lavish expenditures of its egomaniac emperor Nero, resulted in strong tax pressure all over the empire. In Judaea, the last prefect's recourse to money which belonged to the Temple was an effective method to compensate for tax payments not received, but in the end, in the early summer or autumn of 66 CE, it provoked the Jewish uprising which was called the Great Revolt.

However, the reasons for this war's outbreak were manifold. Besides the Roman prefects' insensitive behaviour in the province, stress in Judaea was amplified by ever-stronger tendencies towards an enhanced Hellenisation and Romanisation of the whole area. In particular this development was felt as a threat for Jewish life and identity. Especially the Greek cities in the region showed a more and more contemptuous attitude towards the Jewish minorities living within their walls. Nero's philhellenism may have emboldened the Greeks to practise all kinds of cultural arrogance. Therefore it is no wonder that, on the Jewish side, zealots gained more and more acceptance for their aim to drive Greeks and Romans away in order to resurrect Eretz Israel, the land that Jehovah had once given the Jews and which had flowered in the mythical eras of David and Solomon. The way there led through the establishment of a Jewish theocracy attached to the Temple. We should, however, keep in mind that different leaders of the rebels pursued different goals, which temporarily led to civil war-like conditions. First and foremost the poor people from the countryside appeared very open-minded towards the zealots' objectives. They hoped that they would be freed from the heavy burdens of Roman taxes and the levies payable to the Jewish landowners. The Great Revolt was not only a national-religious, but also a social uprising which was also directed against Jewish aristocracy.

What may be called initial successes such as the massacre of a Roman unit in Jerusalem and the slaughter of an entire legion awoke the illusion that the objectives set were achievable, i.e. that a small sub-province such as Judaea would be able to assert itself against the whole empire and its resources. Obviously not a few of the rebels believed in the authenticity of the tale about the struggle of David against Goliath. By suspending the daily prayers for the health and salvation of the Roman Emperor, the young priest Eleazar highlighted Judaea's formal withdrawal from the Roman Empire. Not least because of leading the followers to believe in the existence of a firmly established autonomous state Israel, the rebels began to mint their own coins as early as the first time of their uprising, after April 66 CE. The minting of large coins of very pure silver challenged the Roman emperors' sole right to mint gold and silver coins or to endow individual cities with the privileged right to do this. The rebels called their coins shekels of Israel. By using this name they underlined that they no longer felt as people of the Roman sub-province Judaea. By using paleo-Hebrew characters they tried to convey their backwards-looking objectives, especially the re-erection of a Jewish great empire. The Jewish shekels may also have been minted in order to serve cultic needs, i.e. to allow the Jews to pay their annual temple tax. In the time before the uprising the production of Tyrian shekels traditionally used for paying the temple tax, had ended (cf. Lykke 127-130).

When the rebellion came to a provisional end with the conquest of the entire city of Jerusalem in September 70 CE, the uprisers' coinage had been minted for over five years. As coins of the 1st and 4th year are quite rare and coins of the 5th year extremely rare, it seems clear that minting had only begun later in the 1st year of the rebellion and that in the two last years the production of money decreased, most likely for a lack of silver. The precarious situation of the besieged is reflected by a coin legend which was used in the 4th year: "For the redemption of Zion", which may be understood as an appeal to God, to save his chosen people from a desperate situation. The war lasted so long because, following the death of Nero in 68, Vespasian and his son Titus did not know whose commands they should obey, what Rome's ultimate aims were, and how the defeated should be treated.

Most images on the rebels' coins refer to the Temple and the cult practised there. This is true for the chalice depicted on the obverses of shekel, half-shekel and quarter shekel pieces (cf. Lykke 133-136, who favours the idea that it is a vessel containing manna). The three pomegranates on these coins' reverses revive a traditional Jewish symbol. Pomegranates, being one of Israel's seven celebrated products, decorated the capitals of the two famous pillars, which stood at the entrance of Solomon's temple, as well as building structures of the 2nd Temple. Especially in connection with the legend "Jerusalem is holy", which surrounds the depiction of the pomegranates, this coin image may be understood as a reference to the Temple. The presentation of three pomegranates in the shape of a trefoil seems to indicate that the decoration of an architectural structure is depicted. The images showing a palm-tree with two baskets filled with fruit and a vine leaf and an amphora may have alluded to Judaea's fertility which was understood as a Jehovah-given gift to his chosen people. The four species – palm frond (lulav), citrus fruit (etrog), myrtle twig (hadas) and willow twig (aravah) – refer to the Sukkoth feast.

David Robert, The Siege and Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans Under the Command of Titus, AD 70, created in 1850. The photo is taken from a lithographic reproduction, also published in 1850.

The Samel collection comprises many rare pieces minted during the Great Revolt, a large number of them in choice preservation. Due to the fact that Josephus's 'Bellum Judaicum' allows us a very detailed insight into the Great Revolt, the Jewish coins minted during this period are those coins of the whole collection that most emphatically convey a suppressed people's desire for freedom, its illusory hopes to win back past grandeur, and their final fall in the fight against a hostile supremacy which found itself forced to exploit the uprising for its own objectives.

1,5:1

2215

1,5:1

2215 Æ-Shekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 14,16 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ' (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Deutsch pl. 1 no. 6: dies 3 & 6 (this coin mentioned); Hendin no. 1353 f.; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 184a. **Very rare; Deutsch lists only four specimens (including this coin, no. 3).**
Nice patina, reverse struck off-centre, good very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 241.

The rev. legend "Jerusalem the holy" firmly emphasises Jerusalem's primacy over Caesarea, the praefecti's seat of office; cf. Kasher 1990, 225.

2216 ÆR-Shekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 14,14 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ' (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1353 f.; Deutsch pl. 1 no. 9: dies 3 & 8 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 184 f. Obv. and rev. slightly struck off centre, partially weakly struck, good very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 242.

2217 ÆR-Shekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 14,20 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ' (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1353 f.; Deutsch pl. 1 no. 11: dies 4 & 9; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 189.

Rare. Some sandy deposits, very fine 3.000,--

Inv. 501.

2218 ÆR-Shekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 13,73 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ' (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1353 f.; Deutsch pl. 2 no. 22: dies 8 & 16; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 189.

Rare. Extremely fine 6.000,--

Inv. 502.

2219 ÆR-Shekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 13,73 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ' (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1353 f.; Deutsch pl. 2 no. 23: dies 8 & 17; Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 189.

Rare. A very sharply struck coin, obv. well centered, rev. slightly struck off-centre, extremely fine 6.000,--

Inv. 505.

2220 Æ-Halfshekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jerusalem; 6,68 g. ḤSY HŠQL (half of a shekel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ‘ (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1355; Deutsch, Plate 29 no. 3: dies 3 & 2 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 188.

Rare. Insignificant scratches in the field of the obverse, nearly extremely fine/extremely fine 7.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 244.

2221 Æ-Halfshekel, year 1 (=66/67), Jersualem; 6,84 g. ḤSY HŠQL (half of a shekel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above ‘ (=A=1)//YRWŠLM KDŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1355; Deutsch, Plate 29, no. 9: dies 4 & 11 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 240 no. 188. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only five specimens (including this coin).**

Old cabinet tone, choice very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 243.

2222 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,19 g. ŠQL YSR’L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 4, no. 6: dies 1 & 6 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.

Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens (including this coin). Extremely fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 246.

2223 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,32 g. ŠQL YSR’L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 1 no. 8: dies 1 & 8; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.

A well-centered and sharply struck coin with incrustations, nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

Inv. 509.

2224 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,22 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 4 no. 15: dies 3 & 13; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
A sharply and well-centered struck coin with some deposits, nearly extremely fine 2.500,--
Inv. 522.

2225 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,13 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 4 no. 16: dies 3 & 14; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Old cabinet tone, very fine 2.000,--
Inv. 510.

2226 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,19 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 5 no. 17: dies 3 & 15; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193 f.
Nearly extremely fine 2.500,--
Inv. 508.

2227 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,24 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 5 no. 22: dies 3 & 20 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens (including this coin).**
Old cabinet tone, a mark on the obverse, good very fine 3.000,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 245.

1,5:1 2228 1,5:1

2228 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,21 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 6 no. 33: dies 4 & 31; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 507. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen.** Nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

1,5:1 2229 1,5:1

2229 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,26 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 6 no. 42: dies 4 & 40; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193 f.
Inv. 520. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen.** Good very fine 2.500,--

1,5:1 2230 1,5:1

2230 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,18 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 6 no. 43: dies 4 & 41; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 515. Extremely fine; a sharply struck specimen, some deposits 4.000,--

1,5:1 2231 1,5:1

2231 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,24 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 6 f., -: dies 4/-; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 513. Good very fine 2.000,--

2232 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,22 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 8 no. 73: dies 6 & 69; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193 f.
Inv. 519. Good very fine/nearly extremely fine 5.000,--

2233 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,08 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 8 no. 79: dies 6 & 75; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 506. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen.** Good very fine 2.000,--

2234 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,22 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 12 no. 134: dies 9 & 127; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 517. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen.** Nearly extremely fine 3.000,--

2235 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,25 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 12 no. 136: dies 9 & 129; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Inv. 516. **Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens.** Nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

1,5:1 2236 1,5:1

2236 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,14 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 11 f., -: dies 9/-; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Good very fine 2.000,--

Inv. 512.

1,5:1 2237 1,5:1

2237 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,09 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 12 no. 139: dies 10 & 132; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen. Insignificant scratches, extremely fine 3.000,--

Inv. 524.

1,5:1 2238 1,5:1

2238 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,19 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 13, -: dies 11/-; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193 f.
Very fine 2.000,--

Inv. 514.

1,5:1 2239 1,5:1

2239 Æ-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,24 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 14 no. 164: dies 12 & 156; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
A clearly struck coin with some deposits on both sides, very fine/good very fine 2.000,--

Inv. 518.

1,5:1

2240

1,5:1

2240 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,26 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 15 no. 177: dies 13 & 167; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen. Good very fine 2.500,--
Inv. 521.

1,5:1

2241

1,5:1

2241 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,18 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 15 no. 190: dies 14 & 180; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Obv. some heavier incrustation, good very fine/nearly extremely fine 2.000,--
Inv. 527.

1,5:1

2242

1,5:1

2242 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,21 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 16 no. 196; dies 14' & 186; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Rare: Deutsch lists three specimens. Good very fine 2.000,--
Inv. 526.

1,5:1

2243

1,5:1

2243 ÆR-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,35 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 16., -: dies 14'/-; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Very rare. Very fine 2.000,--
Inv. 511.

2244 *Æ*-Shekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 14,17 g. ŠQL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (=year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1358; Deutsch pl. 16 no. 208: dies 15 & 198; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 193.
Nearly extremely fine/extremely fine 2.500,--

Inv. 525.

2245 *Æ*-Halfshekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 6,49 g. ḤSY HŠKL (half of a shekel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1359; Deutsch pl. 30 no. 1: dies 1 & 1; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 195.
Very rare. Very fine 4.000,--

Inv. 536.

2246 *Æ*-Halfshekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 6,75 g. ḤSY HŠKL (half of a shekel) around a ritual chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š B (year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1359; Deutsch pl. 30 no. 9: dies 2 & 8 (this coin illustrated); Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 195. **Very rare.** Good very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 248.

2247 *Æ*-Halfshekel, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 6,75 g. ḤSY HŠKL (half of a shekel) around a chalice used in the temple cult, above Š B (year 2)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1359; Deutsch pl. 31 no. 26: dies 4 & 26 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 195. **Very rare, especially in this state of preservation.** Extremely fine 6.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 247.

2248 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 3,01 g. ŠNT ŠTY-M (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Good very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 249.

2249 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 2,50 g. ŠNT ŠTY-M (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. **Very rare in this state of preservation.** Choice very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 250.

2250 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 3,34 g. ŠNT ŠTY-M (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Broad flan, very fine/nearly extremely fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 251.

2251 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 1,87 g. ŠNT ŠTY-M (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 252.

2252 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 2,32 g. ŠNT ŠTYM (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Very fine 50,--

Inv. 540.

2253 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 3,37 g. ŠNT ŠTYM (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Very fine 50,--

Inv. 541.

1,5:1 2254 1,5:1

2254 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 2,25 g. ŠNT ŠTYM (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. Nearly very fine 25,--

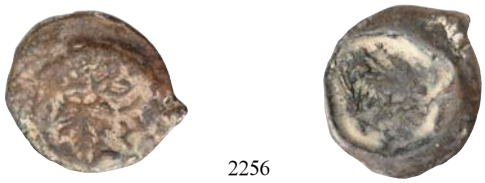
Inv. 542.

1,5:1 2255 1,5:1

2255 Æ-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 3,05 g. ŠNT ŠTY-M (=year 2) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1360d; Meshorer, Treasury 241 no. 196. **Interesting mis-strike.** Good very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 253.

The coin was struck twice and was turned over between the strikes, hence parts of the reverse design appear on both sides.


2256

2256 Pb-Prutah, year 2 (=67/68), Jerusalem; 9,22 g. Vine leaf on two sides. On the obv. some letters. **Extremely rare.** Fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 254.

Off metal-strike in lead.

1,5:1 2257 1,5:1

2257 ÆR-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,07 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 18 no. 5: dies 1 & 5; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.

Extremely rare: Deutsch lists only one specimen. Some minor deposits, nearly extremely fine 3.000,--

Inv. 535.

1,5:1 2258 1,5:1

2258 ÆR-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,17 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 18: dies 2/-; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.

Very rare. Good very fine 2.000,--

Inv. 528.

2259 Æ-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,16 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 19 no. 17: dies 3 & 15; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.
Very rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens. Nearly extremely fine 4.000,--

Inv. 530.

2260 Æ-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,33 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 19 no. 28; dies 4 & 25; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.
Very rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens. Good very fine/very fine 2.500,--

Inv. 531.

2261 Æ-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69); Jerusalem; 14,19 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 20 no. 37: dies 5 & 33 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202. Extremely fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 255.

2262 Æ-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,23 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 20 no. 47: dies 6 & 43 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202. **Very rare: Deutsch lists only two specimens.** Good very fine 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 256.

2263 *Æ*-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,02 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 20 no. 48: dies 6 & 44; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.
Very fine 2.500,--

Inv. 534.

2264 *Æ*-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,19 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 21 no. 57: dies 7 & 52; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.
Some sandy deposits on both sides; extremely fine 4.000,--

Inv. 529.

2265 *Æ*-Shekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 14,24 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1361; Deutsch pl. 23: dies 11/-; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 202.
Very rare. Heavier incrustations, good very fine 2.500,--

Inv. 533.

2266 *Æ*-Halfshekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 6,30 g. ḤSY HŠKL (half of a shekel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1362; Deutsch pl. pl. 32 no. 4: dies 1 & 4 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 203.
Nearly very fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 257.

2267

2:1 2:1

2267 Æ-Halfshekel, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 6,98 g. ḤSY HŠKL (half of a shekel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š G (year 3)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1362; Deutsch pl. 32 no. 4: dies 1 & 4 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 203. Extremely fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 258.

2268

1,5:1 1,5:1

2268 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 2,65 g. ŠNT ŠLWŠ (year 3) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1363; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 204. Good very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 259.

2269

1,5:1 1,5:1

2269 Æ-Prutah, year 3 (=68/69), Jerusalem; 2,74 g. ŠNT ŠLWŠ (year 3) around a two handled cult vessel//ḤRT ṢYWN (to the redemption of Zion) around a vine branch with leaf and tendril. Hendin no. 1363; Meshorer, Treasury 242 no. 204. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 260.

2270

2:1 2:1

2270 Æ-Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 13,81 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š D (year 4)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1364; Deutsch pl. 25 no. 11: dies 3 & 11 (this coin mentioned); Meshorer, Treasury 242 f. no. 207.

Very rare. Slightly corroded, partially weakly struck, otherwise nearly extremely fine 7.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 261.

2:1 2271 2:1

2271 Æ-Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 14,26 g. ŠKL YSR'L (shekel of Israel) around chalice used in the temple cult, above it Š D (year 4)//YRWŠLM HKDWŠH (Jerusalem the holy) around a branch with three pomegranates. Hendin no. 1364; Deutsch pl. 26 no. 17: dies 4 & 17 (this coin illustrated); Meshorer, Treasury 242 f. no. 207

Extremely rare, especially in this state of preservation: Deutsch lists only one specimen.

Beautiful patina, extremely fine 12.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 262.

1,5:1 2272 1,5:1

2272 Æ-Halfshekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 16,82 g. ŠNT 'RB', ḤSY (year 4; a half [piece]) around etrog flanked on each side by a lulav bunch//LG'LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a palm tree with seven fronds and two date clusters, below them two baskets. Hendin no. 1367; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 211. **Very rare.** Struck on a broad flan, good very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 265.

1,5:1 2273 1,5:1

2273 Æ-Halfshekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jersualem; 16,65 g. ŠNT 'RB', ḤSY (year 4; a half [piece]) around etrog flanked on each side by a lulav bunch//LG'LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a palm tree with seven fronds and two date clusters, below them two baskets. Hendin no. 1367; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 211.

Very rare, especially in this state of preservation. Well struck on a very broad flan, very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 263.

2274 Æ-Halfshekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 12,95 g. ŠNT ’RB‘, ḤSY (year 4; a half [piece]) around etrog flanked on each side by a lulav bunch//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a palm tree with seven fronds and two date clusters, below them two baskets. Hendin no. 1367; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 211. Darkly toned, some sandy deposits, fine-very fine 1.500,--

Inv. 537

2275 Æ-Halfshekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 12,25 g. ŠNT ’RB‘, ḤSY (year 4; a half [piece]) around etrog flanked on each side by a lulav bunch//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a palm tree with seven fronds and two date clusters, below them two baskets. Hendin no. 1367; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 211. **Very rare.** Fine 1.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 264.
One of the lightest specimens of this coin type.

2276 Æ-Quarter of a Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 8,63 g. ŠNT ’RB‘ RBY’ (year 4; a quarter [piece]) around two lulav bunches//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around etrog. Hendin no. 1368; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 213. **Very rare; one of the finest specimens known.** Nearly extremely fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 267.

2277 Æ-Quarter of a Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 10,52 g. ŠNT ’RB‘ RBY’ (year 4; a quarter [piece]) around two lulav bunches//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around an etrog. Hendin no. 1368; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 212 Very fine 1.000,--

Inv. 538.

2278 Æ-Quarter of a Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 8,94 g. ŠNT ’RB‘ RBY’ (year 4; a quarter [piece]) around two lulav bunches//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around an etrog. Hendin no. 1368; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 213.
Extremely rare. Struck on a very broad flan, rev. somewhat off-centre, very fine 750,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 266.

2279 Æ-Eighth of a Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 5,81 g. ŠNT ’RB‘ (year 4) around a lulav flanked by an etrog on either side//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a chalice used in the temple cult. Hendin no. 1369; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 214. Very fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 268.

2280 Æ-Eighth of a Shekel, year 4 (=69/70), Jerusalem; 6,19 g. ŠNT ’RB‘ (year 4) around a lulav flanked by an etrog on either side//LG’LT ṢYWN (for the redemption of Zion) around a chalice used in the temple cult. Hendin no. 1369; Meshorer, Treasury 243 no. 214. Very fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 269.

The minimi of Caesarea Maritima imitating types of the Great Revolt

2281 Halfprutah, after 68 CE; 1,00 g. ŠG GLŠ Amphora/Vine leaf. Meshorer, Treasury 263 no. 368. Fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 270.

2282 Halfprutah, after 68 CE; 0,86 g. Amphora with two large handles//Vine or fig leaf. Meshorer, Treasury 264 no. 369 (this coin illustrated). **Very rare.** Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 271.

2283 Halfprutah, late first/early second century CE; 0,67 g. Unclear design//Vine leaf. Meshorer, Treasury cf. 264 no. 373. Fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 272.

2284 Halfprutah, late first/early second century CE; 0,56 g. Crude palm branch//Crude vine leaf. Meshorer, Treasury 264 no. 370. Fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 273.

The Aftermaths of the Great Revolt – The Romans' Victory Celebrations and the Humiliation of the Defeated (70-81 CE)

In the beginning of September 70, in the final phase of the siege of Jerusalem, the whole city fell victim to flames; the gruesome scene is grippingly depicted in a painting by David Roberts. Finally, on the 7th of September Titus had gained control over the whole of the city. It was a conclusive moment, although the last Jewish resistance was not fully overcome until 74 with the capture of Massada. In Jerusalem, the stench of thousands of unburied corpses, the acrid smell of burning still in the air and the difficulties of catering for such a huge accumulation of armed forces were good reasons to leave Jerusalem as soon as possible. Therefore, in the following days, Titus performed the first punishment of Jewish captives: Some of them were immediately executed, some were saved for the triumphal procession in Rome or for circus games, which he planned to stage in several cities of the Near East, but most of the captives were sold into slavery. Having honoured the bravest of his soldiers Titus stationed the legio X Fretensis in Jerusalem. Escorted by two legions he then started an inspection tour through the cities of the Levant in order to lessen the strong tensions between natives and Jews which had affected many cities in this area. To achieve this, his mission was characterised by a demonstration of Roman strength and severe punishment of the rioters in order to deter everyone from a new uprising against Rome. It was blended with the public display of the new dynasty's glorious splendour. We can be sure that military parades, solemn offerings to the Greek and Roman gods and victory celebrations with cruel circus games formed the central part of Titus's festivities. Caesarea Maritima, Berytos, the Syrian Antioch and Zeugma on the Euphrates were stops during this highly political journey. In the meantime his father Vespasian had gained the power over the entire Roman Empire and had succeeded in establishing the Flavian dynasty in Rome, Titus combined the victory celebrations with highlighting both himself as the victor of the Great War and the new imperial family to which he belonged. That is why he linked the victory celebrations with birthday festivities for his brother in Caesarea Maritima on the 24th of October and for his father in Berytos on the 17th of November. During the games in Caesarea and Berytos hundreds of Jewish prisoners of war were killed.

It is most likely that on the occasion of these celebrations Titus minted aurei which he distributed to prominent citizens. They may have been produced by a mint that accompanied Titus and the two legions. The booty of Jerusalem had provided enough gold to mint such aurei, and it may even have been part of

the Roman propaganda to emphasise that the gold originated from the Jewish Temple's treasuries. It is clear that these gold coins for special occasions were struck in relatively small quantities so that it is a great stroke of luck, if at all, that a single example has come down to us. For this reason we can be happy that a piece commemorating Vespasian's birthday celebration in Berytos is listed in Calicó's book, "The Roman Aurei" (= RPC II 1908), and a piece commemorating the birthday festivities for Domitian in Caesarea is preserved in Samel's collection. Both of them are, as far as we know, still unique today. On the reverses of these coins a large round shield, which takes up nearly the whole reverse of both aurei, is inscribed with IMP / T(itus) / CAESAR. The two crossed spears behind the shield allude to the Greek slogan of the doryketos or doryhalotos chora, the spear-won land. From the time of Alexander the Great the phrase had been used to describe the right of the victor to treat the vanquished enemy more or less as he wants. In this respect the two spears have the same meaning as the legend ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΑ- ΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ (after Judaea had been captured) on some Caesarean coins minted at the same time as the aurei. The obverse of the example in the Samel collection is dedicated to Domitian Caesar, who bears the title of a princeps iuventutis: DOMITIANO CAESARI PR IV. Apparently, Domitian had borne this title since the day when the Roman senate recognized Vespasian as emperor and of his two sons as Caesars, that is since the 21st or 22nd of December 69 CE. The aureus of the Samel collection (lot 2334) shows the head of the youthful Caesar with fine, curled hair. It is more an idealized image of a young Caesar than the true portrait of Domitian. Obviously, its main objective is to generate sympathy for the youngest member of the dynasty. However, this coin had the opposite effect when it came into the hands of a Jew who had lived through the gruesome death of his fellow Jews. Around the young Caesar's portrait he scratched, in subtle Hebrew characters, the impious, but, in the situation, understandable wish: 'Death' or 'Die!'. Samel's unique coin has preserved this emotion through the centuries! The graffito makes this coin to an extremely important contemporary witness.

Bronze coins for minor transactions were struck in Caesarea Maritima, where Titus stayed for a longer time. Very likely they were struck not only for the use in the city of Caesarea but also for Judaea as a whole. These coins bear the legend ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΑΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ, this is the Greek version of IVDAEA CAPTA, meaning '(minted after) the capture of Judaea' (lots 2348-2356). Apparently two denominations were coined which could be distinguished by their size. The smaller one had a diameter of 21 mm and shows a Victory/Nike inscribing a shield attached to a palm tree, the larger one with a diameter of 24 mm depicts a tropaion (trophy); to the right of it the kneeling personification of Judaea with her hands bound behind her back. She was obviously identified with an Amazon, as on the left side of the tropaion one sees a pelta shield and a spear, weapons typical for an Amazon.

Vespasian's successes in the Roman Civil War, which had broken out after the death of Nero, as well as his and his son's violent suppression of the Jewish rebellion were in particular designed to legitimise the new dynasty's rulership. The Jewish War was superelevated in order to create the impression that Vespasian and Titus had warded off one of the greatest threats to the Roman Empire. That is why the rebellion of a small part of a Roman province was unhistorically treated as being on par with the conquest of a barbarian area still outside the Empire. This background may explain the exceptional cruelties committed by the Romans as well as the different kinds of celebrations and the excessive activities to erect memorials.

Ostentatious cruelties such as the slaughter of Jewish rebels in the Empire's circuses should deter the Jews from a new uprising. A prophecy, spread over the whole of the Orientaround the young Caesar's portrait had predicted that a new universal ruler (cosmocrator) would one day come from Judaea. Vespasian and Titus wanted to create the impression that this prediction was fulfilled with their accession to power. They stylised themselves as the bringer of eternal peace. In a solemn ceremony they closed the Gates of the temple of Janus. In order to highlight this achievement even further, they erected the precinct of the goddess Pax (Augusti): It was intended to host the most precious articles of the loot of Jerusalem. The Jews' sacred objects, once kept in the holy of holies of the Temple, are depicted in the doorway of Titus's arch which his brother Domitian dedicated to him posthumously. The arch's reliefs evoke the triumphal procession that Titus once celebrated together with his father. Another arch, that may have presented the same scenes, was dedicated to Vespasian, but has not survived. In contrast to Vespasian's triumphal arch the Amphitheatrum Flavium, better known under the name of Colosseum, is still one of the most impressive monuments of Rome. It is only some decades ago that the great German historian and epigraphist Geza Alföldy minutely examined the fixing holes of gilded bronze letters which belonged to an inscription attached to a door lintel of the Colosseum. This inscription once proclaimed that the amazing expensive building had been financed from the plunder of Judaea: looted possessions of Jerusalem's rich Jewish people, captives sold as slaves, the hoarded gold and silver from the Temple's treasuries, etc. Moreover, Vespasian extended the pomerium, the religious boundary around the city of Rome, in order to propagate that the Empire was enlarged by the conquest of Judaea. Finally, the new emperor decreed that the monetary amount that Jews had previously paid to their religious centre, the Temple in Jerusalem, should henceforth be used to fund the reconstruction of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus that had burnt down during the course of fighting on the Capitoline hill on the 19th of December 69 CE. The Jews understood this as a mockery of their religious feelings and a humiliation of their people. Since this new tax was collected with utmost severity, even from people who only appeared to be Jews, unrest in the whole empire was inevitable.

The victory celebrations climaxed in the triumphal procession of Vespasian and Titus, at which the most spectacular loot and the most prominent captives, who were strangled afterwards, were presented and accompanied the imperial family – Vespasian and Titus riding on a quadriga as well as Domitian riding on a horse – on their way to the Capitole hill. On the occasion of the triumph over the Jews aurei, denarii and bronze coins were minted in Rome; some of them may have been distributed during the procession. Their legends heralded the conquest or the total defeat of Judaea using phrases such as 'Iudaea capta' or 'Iudaea devicta'. Coins which celebrated Vespasian's and Titus's victory over the Jews and meant to humiliate the defeated, were struck until Titus's death in 81 CE. These coins were intended to justify the Flavian emperors' accession to power and to bestow an aura of being victorious and invincible. Titus's successor Domitian, who had no part in the suppression of the Great Revolt, dropped the issue and stylised himself as a victor over the Germans.

2:1

2285

2:1

Vespasian, 69-79.

2285 *AV*-Aureus, 69/70, Rome; 7,23 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA in exergue; the personification of the mourning Judaea having leaned her head on her raised r. hand is seated r. at the foot of a trophy (tropaion). BN 89 no. 20-22; Calicò no. 643b; Hendin no. 1464; RIC² no. 1. **Very rare in this state of preservation.** Nearly extremely fine 10.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 300.

For the personification of Judaea cf. J. Ostrowski, Les personifications des provinces dans l'art romain, Warsaw 1990, 178-183. The tropaion is a monument set up by the Greeks and Romans at the place where they had started to defeat the foe and to put him to rout. In this context the Greek word trepo (τρέπω) means 'to force someone to turn'.

1,5:1

2286

1,5:1

2286 ÆR-Denarius, 69/70, Rome; 3,27 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA in exergue; the personification of the mourning Judaea having leaned her head on her raised r. hand is seated r. at the foot of a trophy (tropaion). BN 89 no. 23 ff.; Hendin no. 1479; RIC² no. 2.
Small flan defect on the obverse, good very fine/very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 301.

1,5:1

2287

1,5:1

2287 ÆR-Denarius, 69/70, Rome; 3,30 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG laureate bust to r.//IVDAEA in exergue; the personification of the mourning Judaea having leaned her head on her raised r. hand is seated r. at the foot of a trophy (tropaion). BN 89 no. 23 ff.; Hendin no. 1479; RIC² no. 2.
Inv. 584. **Rare.** Very fine/nearly very fine 125,--

1,5:1

2288

1,5:1

2288 ÆR-Denarius, 69/70, Rome; 3,52 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA in exergue; the personification of the mourning Judaea having leaned her head on her raised r. hand is seated r. at the foot of a trophy (tropaion). BN 89 no. 23 ff.; Hendin 1479; RIC² no. 2.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 303. Nearly very fine 100,--

1,5:1

2289

1,5:1

2289 ÆR-Denarius, 71, Lugdunum; 3,34 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – DEVICTA; Judaea standing l. with bound hands under a palm tree. BN 118 no. 297; Hendin 1488; RIC² no. 1120. Fine-very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 304.

1,5:1

2290

1,5:1

2290 ÆR-Denarius, 71, Lugdunum; 3,04 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P laureate bust of Vespasian to right//IVDAEA – DEVICTA; Judaea standing l. with bound hands under a palm tree. BN 118 no. 297; Hendin no. 1488; RIC² no. 1120. Nearly fery fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 305.

1,5:1 2291 1,5:1

2291 ÆR-Denarius, 71, Ephesos; 3,52 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P bust of the emperor Vesapasianus to r.//Victory/Nike standing to r., holding shouldered palm frond with her l. hand and a wreath in her outstretched r. hand; EPHE in the r. field. RIC² no. 1431; RPC no. 833.
Small flan defect on the obverse, nearly extremely fine 200,--
Inv. 582.

2292

2292 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 26,12 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//PAX – AVG, S C in exergue; Pax standing r., holding an olive twig in her l. hand, setting fire to a pile of captured weapons with her r. hand, in front of her an altar on which a sacrificial fire is burning; the altar is decorated with garlands, in order to indicate that a festival is held; behind Pax a column surmounted by a statue of Minerva/Athena Promachos striding to rl.; a big shield and a lance – the weapons of Athena/Minerva – are leaning against the column. BN 146 no. 520; RIC² no. 95.
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 313. **A very rare coin, cf. RIC²: R2.** Nearly very fine 500,--
ex Auctiones 11, Basel 1980, no. 428.

2293 1,5:1 2293

2293 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 26,82 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters a Jewish prisoner of war, standing r., his hands bound behind his back, in the background a pile of weapons; at the r. side the personification of Judaea in a gesture of mourning, seated on a cuirass to r. BN 143 no. 489; Hendin no. 1500; RIC² no. 159. Brown patina, very fine 750,--
Inv. 602.

2294

2294 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 25,35 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters a Jewish prisoner of war, standing r., his hands bound behind his back, in the background a pile of weapons; at the r. side the personification of Judaea in a gesture of mourning, seated on a cuirass to r. BN 142 no. 489; Hendin no. 1500; RIC² no. 159. Slightly smoothed fields, nearly very fine/good very fine 500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 306.

1,5:1

2295

1,5:1

2295 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 26,18 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the personification of the mourning Judaea is leaning. BN 143 no. 497-498; Hendin no. 1504; RIC² no. 167. Slightly corroded and smoothed, otherwise nearly extremely fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 309.

The parazonium is a long triangular dagger, which was carried by the higher ranks of the Roman army, in mythology by Virtus, the personification of bravery. Due to this iconography the emperor holding the parazonium becomes an embodiment of Virtus.

2296

2297

2298

2296 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 24,80 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the personification of the mourning Judaea is leaning. BN 143 no. 497-498; Hendin no. 1504; RIC² no. 167. Reverse slightly corroded, otherwise very fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 311.

2297 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 23,78 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the mourning personification of Judaea is leaning. BN 143 no. 497-498; Hendin no. 1504; RIC² no. 167. Some minor tooling, nearly very fine 300,--

Inv. 600.

2298 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 26,54 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the personification of the mourning Judaea is leaning. BN 143 no. 497-498; Hendin no. 1504; RIC² no. 167. Nearly very fine 300,--

Inv. 599.

2299

2299 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 23,16 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the personification of the mourning Judaea is leaning. BN 143 no. 497-498; Hendin no. 1504; RIC² no. 167. Slightly corroded, nearly very fine/very fine 300,--

Inv. 601.

1,5:1

2300

1,5:1

2300 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 27,14 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to l. IVDEA (sic!) – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the mourning personification of Judaea is leaning. BN –; Hendin no. 1504b; RIC² no. 169. **An extremely rare coin; R3 in RIC².** Green patina, very fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 312.

2301

2302

2301 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 25,37 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VICTORIA – AVGVSTI, S C in exergue; winged Victory standing r., having put her l. foot on a helmet, inscribing a shield attached to the trunk of a palm tree, at the r. side of the palm tree the personification of the mourning Judaea seated to r. BN 151 no. 561; Hendin no. 1507; RIC² no. 221. Very fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 316.

2302 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 25,84 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VICTORIA – AVGVSTI, S C in exergue; winged Victory standing r., having put her l. foot on a helmet, inscribing a shield attached to the trunk of a palm tree, at the r. side of palm tree the personification of the mourning Judaea seated r. BN 151 no. 561; Hendin no. 1507; RIC² no. 221. Very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 314.

2303

2303 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 24,31 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VICTORIA – AVGVSTI, S C in exergue; winged Victory standing r., having put her l. foot on a helmet, inscribing a shield attached to the trunk of a palm tree, at the r. side of the palm tree the personification of the mourning Judaea seated r. BN 151 no. 559 ff.; Hendin no. 1507; RIC² no. 221.
Nearly very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 315.

1,5:1 2304 1,5:1

2304 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 25,99 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters a Jewish prisoner of war, standing to r., his hands bound behind his back, in the background a pile of captured arms, including a helmet hanging upon a spear; at the r. side the personification of Judaea (overdimensioned) in a gesture of mourning, seated on a cuirass to r. BN 143 no. 491; Hendin no. 1509a; RIC² no. 233.
Slightly corroded, otherwise very fine/good very fine 600,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 306.
ex Lanz 64, Munich 1992, no. 421.

2305 2306

2305 Æ-Sestertius, 71, Rome; 22,66 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters a Jewish prisoner of war, standing l., looking back, his hands bound behind his back, in the background a pile of weapons; at the r. side the personification of Judaea in a gesture of mourning, seated on a cuirass to r. BN 143 no. 492; Hendin no. 1510; RIC² no. 234.
Good fine 125,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 308.

2306 Æ-As, 71, Rome; 10,86 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the mourning personification of Judaea seated r. on a cuirass and leaning against the trunk of a palm tree, in the background piles of weapons. BN -; Hendin no. 1554; RIC² no. 303.
Slightly smoothed, nearly very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 317.

2307

2308

2309

2307 Æ-As, 71, Rome; 10,77 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the mourning personification of Judaea seated r. on a cuirass and leaning against the trunk of a palm tree, in the background piles of weapons. BN 154 no. 580; Hendin no. 1554b; RIC² no. 305. Very fine/good very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 318.

ex Sternberg 7, Zurich 1977, no. 581; ex Leu 10, Zurich 1976, no. 97.

2308 Æ-As, 71, Rome; 11,44 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VIC-TO-RIA – NAVALIS, S C in exergue; the winged Victory standing r. on a prow, holding with her l. hand a shouldered palm frond, with her r. hand a wreath. BN 156 cf. no. 595; RIC² no. 335. Very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 319.

This coin shows that the Roman imperial fleet or ships of the Roman allies participated in the suppression of the Great Revolt. Victoria navalis may indicate that Roman ships destroyed a flotilla of Jewish ships on the Lake Tiberias/Sea of Galilee (mentioned by Josephus, Bellum Judaicum III 10, 9) or on the Mediterranean Sea which should have provided the rebels with reinforcements.

2309 Æ-As, 71, Rome; 9,27 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III laureate bust of Vespasian to l.//VICTO-RIA – NAVALIS, S C in exergue; the winged Victory standing r. on a prow, holding with her l. hand a shouldered palm frond, with her r. hand a wreath. BN –; RIC² no. 337.

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 320. **Very rare; cf. RIC²: R2.** Fine 50,--

1,5:1

2310

1,5:1

2310 AV-Aureus, 72/73, Rome; 7,42 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS [IIII] laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VIC – AVG; winged Victory standing r. on a globe, holding in her raised r. hand a wreath, in the lowered l. a palm fond. BN 93 no. 57; Calicò no. 699; RIC² no. 361.

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 321. A sharply struck and nicely toned specimen, extremely fine 4.000,--

This coin too celebrates Vespasian's victory over the Jews.

1,5:1

2311

1,5:1

2311 AV-Aureus, 72/73, Rome; 6,95 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//The emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet and holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree against whose trunk the mourning personification of Judaea is leaning. BN 94 no. 64; Calicò no. 587; Hendin no. 1466; RIC² no. 363.

A very rare coin: Calicò: RR; RIC²: R. Fine 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 324.

2,5:1

2312

2,5:1

2312 Ⱥ-Aureus, 72/73, Rome; 7,43 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Vespasian holding scipio (a sceptre crowned with an eagle) and laurel twig steers the triumphal quadriga to r. BN 93 no. 61; Calicò no. 586; Hendin no. 1467; RIC² no. 364.
Extremely rare. Small flan crack, minor markings on the laurel wreath, insignificant scratch on the obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 326.

1,5:1

2313

1,5:1

2313 Ⱥ-Denarius, 72/73, Rome; 3,21 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VICTORIA – AVGVSTI; winged Victory standing r., having shouldered a palm frond, crowns a standard. BN 93 no. 60; RIC² no. 362. Good fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 322.

1,5:1

2314

1,5:1

2314 Ⱥ-Denarius, 72/73, Rome; 2,30 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//VICTORIA – AVGVSTI; winged Victory standing r., having shouldered a palm frond, crowns a standard. BN 93 no. 60; RIC² no. 362. Good fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 323.

1,5:1

2315

1,5:1

2315 Ⱥ-Denarius, 72/73, Antioch in Syria; 3,26 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//The emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the mourning personification of Judaea is leaning. BN 122 no. 319; Hendin no. 1490; RIC² no. 1558. Good fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 325.

2316 1,5:1 2316

2316 Æ-Sestertius, 72/73, Rome; 25,97 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS IIII laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. one. Before him a palm tree and a Jewish prisoner of war standing l., his hands bound behind his back. BN 185 no. 814 (var.); Hendin no. 1517; RIC² no. 376 (this coin mentioned). **Very rare, cf. RIC²: R3.** Slightly corroded, nearly very fine/fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 327.

Ex Lanz 48, Munich 1989, no. 568.

2317

2317 Æ-Quadrans, 72/73, Rome; 2,01 g. IMP VESPASIAN AVG palm tree//P M TR P P - P COS IIII, S - C in the field; vexillum. BN -; Hendin no. 1571; RIC² no. 408. **Rare.** Very fine 150,--

Inv. 625.

2:1 2318 2:1

2318 AV-Aureus, 73, Rome; 7,26 g. IMP CAES VESP – AVG CENS laureate bust of Vespasian to r.; PAX – AVG; Pax Augusta (the personification of the Imperial Peace) standing l., leaning with her l. elbow on a column, holding a laurel twig in her l. hand, with her outstretched r. hand stretching a caduceus over a low tripod on which an object very similar to a big moneybag is placed. BN 96 no. 82 f.; Calicò no. 660; RIC² 543. Insignificant scratches, good very fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 328.

This coin's message is obvious: The imperial peace (Pax), achieved by the victory (laurel branch) of the Flavian emperors over the rebellious Jews earned the Romans a revival of trade (caduceus) in the Levant and of universal prosperity (purse).

1,5:1 2319 1,5:1

2319 ÆR-Denarius, 74, Ephesos; 3,17 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P bust of the emperor Vesapasian to r.//PACI – AVGVSTAE; Victory/Nike standing r.; holding shouldered palm frond with her l. hand and a wreath in her outstretched r. hand; a star in the r. field. BN 128 no. 368; RIC² no. 1457; RPC 853. Beautiful patina, scratches on the reverse, very fine 150,--

Inv. 583.

2320

2321

2320 ÆR-Denarius, 75, Rome; 3,41 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//PONT MAX – TR P COS VI; winged Victory standing to l. on a prora/prow, holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand and a palm frond in her l. one. BN 102 no. 142; RIC² no. 777.
Some horn silver surfaces, nearly very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 329.

2321 ÆR-Quinarius, 75, Rome; 1,56 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG laureate head of Vespasian to r.//VI - CTORIA - AVGVSTI; Victory seating l., holding wreath in her r. hand and palm in her l. hand. BN -; Hendin -; RIC² no. 803. **Very rare.** Repaired, otherwise good very fine 50,--

Inv. 585.
ex Rauch 20, Vienna 1977, no. 306.

2322

2323

2322

2322 Æ-As, 77/78, Lugdunum; 9,05 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P laureate bust of Vespasian to r., globe at point of bust//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the mourning Judaea seated to r. under a palm tree, at the l. side of the tree a pile of captured arms. BN 188 no. 846; Hendin 1561; RIC² no. 1233. Fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 330.

2323 ÆR-Denarius, 79, Rome; 3,36 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG laureate head of Vespasian to r.//TR POT X - COS VIII Victory standing l., placing shield on trophy; below, a captive sitting l. BN 109 no. 214; Hendin no. 1485; RIC² no. 1068. Beautiful patina, nearly extremely fine 60,--

Overbeck - Meshorer no. 331.
ex Leu 33, Zurich 1983, no. 39.

1,5:1

2324

1,5:1

2324 Bronze coin, Bithynia; 14,24 g. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΥΙΟΣ (Imperator Titus Caesar, son of the Augustus/Emperor) laureate bust to right//ΕΠΙ Μ ΜΑΙΚΙΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ([minted] under the proconsul/governour Maecius Rufus); a date palm, below captured Jewish weapons: to l. cuirass, helmet, and two spears, to r. shield and two spears. Recueil Waddington I 2, 237 f. no. 16; Hendin no. 1575; RPC no. 604; SNG von Aulock no. 6910; G. Stumpf, Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien, Saarbrücken 1991, no. 366. **Rare.** Nearly very fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 351.

The coin was minted by the Bithynian League/Koinon, as Maecius Rufus is attested as a governor of the province of Pontus-Bithynia during the reign of Vespasian, cf. B.E. Thomasson, Laterculi praesidum I, Göteborg 1984, 245 no. 16. This coin also witnesses how intensively and widely the victory over the Jews was celebrated and propagated in all parts of the Roman empire.

2325

2326

2325 Bronze coin, Laodicea Catacecaumene (Lycaonia); 12,70 g. AYTOKPATWP KAICAP OYECΠACIANOC laureate head of Vespasianus to r.//CEBACTE NEIKH KΛAYΔIOΛAOΔIKEWN; Nike standing l., holding wreath in her r. hand and palm in her l. hand. RPC II no. 1612. 25,--

Inv. 608.

2326 Æ-Didrachm, Caesarea in Cappadocia; 6,96 g. AYTOKPA KAICAP OYЄCΠACIANOC CЄBACTOC laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//NIKH – CЄBACTH (Victoria Augusta); winged Victory/Nike striding to r., holding a palm frond with her l. hand and a wreath in her outstretched r. hand. W.E. Metcalf, The Silver Coinage of Cappadocia, Vespasian-Commodus, New York 1996, 92 no. 1; RPC no. 1637. Good fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 352.

2327

1,5:1

2327

Vespasian, 69-79. Struck in the name of Titus Caesar.

2327 Æ-Sestertius, 72, Rome; 26,43 g. T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II laureate bust of Titus to r.//S - C in field; Titus on horseback hurling his javelin against a Jewish warrior, lying on the ground and trying to defend himself with his shield and sword. BN 159 no. 622; Hendin 1524a with a long commentary; RIC² no.430. **Rare, cf. RIC²: R.** Nearly very fine 600,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 333.
ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 470.

1,5:1

2328

1,5:1

2328 Æ-Denarius 72/73, Antioch in Syria; 3,41 g. T CAES IMP VESP PO - N TR POT draped laureate bust of Titus to r.//The emperor standing r., having put his r. foot on a helmet, holding a lance in his raised r. hand and a parazonium in his l. Before him a palm tree with two date clusters against whose trunk the mourning personification of Judaea is leaning. BN 122 no. 322 f.; Hendin no. 1492; RIC² no. 1562; RPC no. 1934.

Nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 332.
ex Leu 20, Zurich 1977, no. 266.

1,5:1

2329

1,5:1

2329 Æ-Denarius, 72/73, Antioch in Syria; 3,10 g. T CAES IMP VESP P-ON TR POT draped laureate bust of Titus to r.//Titus holding scipio and laurel branch in his hands steers a quadriga to r. BN 122 no. 324; Hendin no. 1492; RIC² no. 1563; RPC no. 1935.

Beautiful patina, insignificant scratch on the reverse, good very fine 200,--

Inv. 586.
ex Leu 33, Zurich 1983, no. 41.

1,5:1 2330 1,5:1

2330 Æ-As, 73, Rome; 10,09 g. T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP IIII PON TR POT III COS II laureate head of Titus to r.//VICTORIA - AVGVSTI, SC in exergue; Victory standing r., placing a wreath on a standard with her r. hand; holding a palm in her l. hand. BN -; Hendin -; RIC² no. 572 (this coin mentioned).
Extremely rare. Slightly corroded, good very fine 500,--

Inv. 596.
Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 79, Munich 1996, no. 556.

2331

2331 Æ-As, 77/78, Lugdunum; 11,07 g. T CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI CENSOR laureate bust of Titus to r., globe at point of bust//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the mourning Judaea seated r. under a palm tree, at the l. side of the tree a pile of captured arms. BN 191 no. 869; Hendin 1562; RIC² no. 1268.
Nice brown patina, very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 335.

2332

2332 Æ-As, 77/78, Lugdunum; 12,63 g. T CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI CENSOR laureate bust of Titus to r., globe at point of bust//IVDAEA – CAPTA, S C in exergue; the mourning Judaea seated to r. under a palm tree, at the l. side of the tree a pile of captured arms. BN 191 no. 869; Hendin 1562; RIC² no. 1268.
Good fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 334.

1,5:1 2333 1,5:1

2333 Æ-Denarius, 79, Rome; 3,28 g. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS laureate bust of Titus to r.//TR POT VIII COS VII; a Roman trophy/tropaion, in front of it a Jewish prisoner of war kneeling to r. BN 111 no. 229-230; Hendin no. 1486; RIC² no. 1076. Nearly very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 344.

2:1

2334

Vespasian, 69-79. Struck in the name of Domitian.

2334 *AV*-Aureus, October 70, Caesarea Maritima; 7,52 g. DOMITIANO CAESARI PR(incipi) IV(ventutis) around a bareheaded bust of Domitian, which resembles the young Nero's portraits//A round shield – a clipeus virtutis – overlaying two crossed lances inscribed with IMP / T / CAESAR. Calico -; J. Nollé, Eine Geburtstagsfeier für den kaiserlichen Bruder und das Blutgold vom jüdischen Tempel, Moneytrend Dez. 2019 (this coin); RIC² no. 1538 (this coin); RPC II no. 1909 (this coin); P. Strauss, Ein unedierter Aureus des Domitian aus Judäa, in: Festschrift H.A. Cahn, Basel 1985, 135-139 (this coin).

The only specimen published to date.

The obv. slightly struck off the centre, graffiti, nearly extremely fine 30.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 337.

This coin was produced by a moving mint which accompanied Titus on his journey through the most important cities of the Levant. We know from the Jewish historian Josephus that Titus, having captured Jerusalem, travelled from Judaea to Antioch. The son of Vespasian escorted by two legions wanted to be celebrated as a victor and to discourage the Jewish people in the Near East cities from a new uprising against Rome. On October the 24th 70 he celebrated his brother's birthday in Caesarea Maritima. On this occasion 2,500 Jewish prisoners of war were slaughtered in the city's amphitheatre (or hippodrome). Obviously, during these festivities, such gold coins were produced in relatively low numbers and presented to Caesarea's most important dignitaries. A similar coin with the same rev. was minted for the birthday celebrations in honour of Titus's father Vespasian. They took place in Berytos/Beirut on the 17th of November 70. It is likely that these memorial coins were minted from the gold which the Romans plundered from the sacred treasure of the Temple in Jerusalem. We can learn from the two graffiti that the recipient scratched an N into the coin's rev., which may be understood as the initial letter of his name or that of the Greek word ‚nike' which means victory. A short time later this man used the memorial coin for payment purposes. It came into the hands of a Jew who could not refrain from scratching the graffito "death" or "die!" in Hebrew letters on both sides of Domitian's portrait. This coin is a historical document of the utmost importance.

Titus as triumphator crowned by a winged Victory (Detail from the Arch of Titus)

1,5:1

2335

1,5:1

Titus, 79-81.

2335 AV-Aureus, 79, Rome; 7,14 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M laureate bust of Titus to r.//TR P VIIII IMP XIIII COS VII P P; trophy (tropaion), at its base a kneeling Jewish warrior, his hands bound behind his back. BN –; Calicò no. 760; Hendin no. 1578a; RIC² no. 29.
Very rare; cf. RIC²: R2. Good fine 2.500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 341.
Although Titus was the heir of his father Vespasianus, his most important legitimation for his rulership were his military successes in the Jewish War.

2337

2336

2337

2336 ÆR-Denarius, 79, Rome; 3,00 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M laureate bust of Titus to r.//TR P VIIII IMP XV COS VII P P; trophy (tropaion), at its base a kneeling Jewish warrior, his hands bound behind his back. BN 202 no. 29; Hendin no. 1583b; RIC² no. 49. Nearly very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 342.

2337 Æ-As, 79, Rome; 9,79 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VII laureate head of Titus to r.//VICTORIA - AVGVST, S-C in field; Victory advancing r., holding wreath in her r. hand and palm in her l. hand. BN -; Hendin -; RIC² no. 80. **Very rare.** Corroded, very fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 343.

1,5:1

2338

1,5:1

2338 ÆR-Denarius, 80, Rome; 3,37 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M laureate bust of Titus to r.//TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P; trophy, at its left side the mourning Judaea, on the right sits a captured Jewish prisoner whose hands are bound behind his back. BN 203 no. 34; Hendin no. 1584; RIC² no. 102. Good very fine 200,--
Inv. 580.

1,5:1

2339

1,5:1

2339 ÆR-Denarius 80, Rome; 3,35 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M laureate bust of Titus to r.//TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P; trophy, at its l. side the mourning Judaea, on the r. sits a captured Jewish prisoner whose hands are bound behind his back. BN 203 no. 34; Hendin no. 1584; RIC² no. 102.
On both sides a black spot, very fine 125,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 344.

1,5:1

2340

1,5:1

2340 Æ-Sestertius, 80/81, Rome; 25,82 g. IMP T CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII (inscribed outwardly) laureate bust of Titus to r.//IVD – CAP / S – C; the personification of the mourning Judaea is seated on a pile of weapons at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters; a Jewish prisoner of war is standing on the r. side of the tree, his hands are bound behind his back, in front of him a big shield and a helmet. Cf. RIC² no. 133 (var.)

A very rare type, belonging to the group of very rare sestertii, but this variant is not listed.

A nice brownish patina, very fine 1.500,--

Inv. 603.

2341

2341 Æ-Sestertius, 80/81, Rome; 24,93 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII laureate head of Titus to l.//IVD – CAP / S – C in exergue; the personification of the mourning Judaea is seated on a pile of arms at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters; a Jewish prisoner of war is standing at the right side of the tree to r., looking back, at his side a shield and a helmet. BN 218 no. 157; Hendin no. 1592; RIC² no. 149. Fine 100,--

Meshorer - Overbeck no. 345.

2342

1,5:1

2342

2342 Æ-Sestertius, 80/81, Eastern Mint; 25,96 g. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII laureate bust of Titus to r.//IVD – CAP / S – C in the fields; the personification of the mourning Judaea is seated on a pile of arms at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters; a Jewish prisoner of war is standing at the right side of the tree to r., at his side a big box-shaped shield and a helmet. BN –; Hendin no. 1596a; RIC² no. 501; cf. RPC no. 503. Very fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 347.

1,5:1 2343 1,5:1

2343 Æ-Sestertius, 80/81, Eastern Mint; 24,80 g. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII laureate bust of Titus to r.//IVD – CAP / S – C in the field; the personification of the mourning Judaea is seated on a shield at the l. side of a palm tree with two date clusters; a Jewish prisoner of war is standing at the right side of the tree; at his side a big box-shaped shield. BN –; Hendin no. 1596; RIC² no. 500; RPC no. 503. **A rare coin, cf. RIC²: R2.** Patina missing in spots, otherwise very fine 1.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 349.

2344

2344 Æ-As, 80/81, Rome; 12,51 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS VIII laureate bust of Titus to l.//VICTORIA - AVGVST, S – C in field; winged Victory standing on prow to r., holding a palm frond in her l. hand and a wreath in her outstretched r. hand. BN 227 no. 223; RIC² no. 249.

A nice greenish patina, very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 346.

1,5:1 2345 1,5:1

Titus, 79-81. Struck in the name of Divus Vespasianus.

2345 Æ-Denarius, 80/81, Rome; 3,46 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//Triumphal quadriga moving l.; behind it upper part of the triumphal arch dedicated to Vespasian (?); EX S C in exergue. BN 210 no. 95; Hendin no. 1585; RIC² no. 361. Good very fine 150,--

Inv. 573.

1,5:1 2346 1,5:1

2346 Æ-Denarius 80/81, Rome; 3,26 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS laureate bust of Vespasian to r.//EX – S C; winged Victory striding to l., placing shield on trophy; at the foot of the trophy the mourning Judaea. BN 209 no. 90; Hendin no. 1586; RIC² no. 364. Good very fine 250,--

Inv. 581.

ex Lanz 62, Munich 1992, no. 579.

2347

2348

2347 ÆR-Denarius, 80/81, Rome; 3,32 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS laureate head of Divus Vespasian to r.//Victory standing l., placing shield on trophy, below, Judaea seating l.; in the field EX - SC. BN 209 no. 90; Hendin no. 1586; RIC² no. 364. Good very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 340.

Flavian dynasty, 71-96.

2348 Æ-20 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 8,02 g. AYTOKP TIT-OC KAICAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ EA-ΛWKYIAΣ around a wingend Victory/Nike standing to r., l. foot on helmet, writing AYT T KAIC on a shield hanging down from a palm tree. Hendin no. 1446; Meshorer, Treasury 265 no. 381; RPC II no. 2311.30 (this coin). Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 274.

Cf. D. Barag, The Palestinian „Judaea Capta“ coins of Vespasian and Titus and the era on the coins of Agrippa II minted under the Flavians, NC 1978, 14-23, esp. 23: „One may thus conclude that the minting of the Palestinian 'Judaea Capta' series of Vespasian and Titus was begun in A.D. 71 and ceased not later than A.D. 79 but perhaps earlier.“.

2349

2350

2349 Æ-20 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 9,34 g. AYTOKP TIT-OC KAICAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ EA-ΛWKYIAΣ around a winged Victory/Nike standing to r., l. foot on helmet, writing AYT T KAIC on a shield hanging down from a palm tree. Hendin no. 1446; Meshorer, Treasury 265 no. 381; RPC II no. 2311.31 (this coin).
Very fine, darkly toned with sandy deposits in the recesses; rev. slightly struck off-centre 30,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 275.

2350 Æ-20 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 6,33 g. AYTOKP TIT-OC KAICAP around laureate head of Titus to r.; on the head, rectangular countermark: head r. (?)//IOYΔAIAΣ EA-ΛWKYIAΣ around a winged Victory standing to r., l. foot on helmet, writing AYT T KAIC on a shield hanging down from a palm tree; in the field, rectangular countermark: galley. Hendin no. 1446; Meshorer, Treasury 265 no. 381b; RPC II no. 2311; Countermarks: Howgego 135 (?) and 409.
Rare countermarks. Fine, the countermark on the reverse good very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 276.

A worn coin which was kept in circulation by two countermarks, the one on the reverse depicting a galley, the emblem of the Legio X Fretensis.

2351

2352

2351 Æ-20 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 7,02 g. AYTOKP TITO-Σ KAICAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ EAΛΩ-KYIAΣ around a winged Victory/Nike standing to r., l. foot on helmet, writing AYT T KAIC on a shield supported by her left knee; in the background a palm tree. Hendin no. 1447; Meshorer, Treasury 265 no. 382; RPC 2312.17 (this coin). Flan defect on the reverse, very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 277.

2352 Æ-20 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 6,27 g. AYTOKP TI-TOΣ KAI around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ EAΛWKYIAΣ around a winged Victory/Nike standing to r., l. foot on helmet, writing AYT T KAIC on a shield supported by her left knee; in the background a palm tree. Hendin no. 1447; Meshorer, Treasury 265 no. 382; RPC II no. 2312.18 (this coin). Nearly very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 278.
ex M&M list 305, Basel 1969, no. 19.

2353

2354

2353 Æ-23 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 13,15 g. AYTOKP TITO-Σ KAIΣAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ – EAΛΩKYIAΣ around a trophy, at its foot to left a crouching prisoner of war, whose arms are tied behind; on the r. side of the trophy a pelta-shaped shield. Hendin no. 1449; Meshorer, Treasury 265 f. no. 384; RPC II no. 2313.23 (this coin). Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 279.

2354 Æ-23 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 11,59 g. AYTOKP TIT-OΣ KAIΣAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ EAΛΩKYIAΣ around a trophy, at its foot to left a crouching prisoner of war, whose arms are tied behind; on the r. side of the trophy a pelta-shaped shield. Hendin no. 1449; Meshorer, Treasury 265 f. no. 384; RPC II no. 2313.24 (this coin). Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 280.

2355

2356

2355 Æ-23 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 12,26 g. AYTOKP TITO-Σ KAIΣAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ E-AΛΩKYIAΣ around a trophy, at its foot to left a crouching prisoner of war, whose arms are tied behind; on the r. side of the trophy a pelta-shaped shield. Hendin no. 1449; Meshorer, Treasury 265 f. no. 384; RPC II no. 2313.25 (this coin). Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 281.

2356 Æ-23 mm, 71-73?, Caesarea Maritima; 12,23 g. AYTOKP TITO-Σ KAIΣAP around laureate head of Titus to r.//IOYΔAIAΣ – EAΛWKYIAΣ around a trophy, at its foot to left a crouching prisoner of war, whose arms are tied behind; on the r. side of the trophy a pelta-shaped shield. Hendin no. 1449; Meshorer, Treasury 265 f. no. 384; RPC II no. 2313.26 (this coin). Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 282.

2358

2357

2358

2357 Æ-26 mm, 81?, Caesarea Maritima; 14,75 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAESAR DIVI F AVG around laureate bust of Domitian to r.//DIVOS T AVG around Titus in military dress standing facing, head to r., holding a spear in his outstretched r. hand and a parazonium in his l. hand. Hendin no. 1451; Meshorer, Treasury 266 no. 387; RPC II no. 2301.5 (this coin).

Rare, especially in this condition. Attractive coin, good very fine/very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 285.

2358 Æ-28 mm, 83?, Caesarea Maritima; 14,81 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAES AVG GERMANICVS around laureate bust of Domitian//Athena/Minerva standing on the prow of a ship to r., holding a lance in her raised r. hand and a shield in her l. hand, at her feet an owl, behind her a trophy, in front of her a palm frond. Hendin no. 1454; Meshorer, Treasury 266 no. 391; RPC II no. 2304.7 (this coin). Good fine/fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 289.

2359 1,5:1 2359

2359 Æ-28 mm, 83?, Caesarea Maritima; 15,37 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAES AVG GERMANICVS around laureate bust of Domitian//Athena/Minerva standing on the prow of a ship to r., holding a lance in her raised r. hand and a shield in her l. hand, at her feet an owl, behind her a trophy, in front of her a palm frond. Hendin no. 1454; Meshorer, Treasury 266 no. 391; RPC II no. 2304.8 (this coin). Nearly very fine 30,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 290.

2360 2362 2361

2360 Æ-26 mm, 83?, Caesarea Maritima; 11,74 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAES AVG GERMANICVS around laureate head of Domitian to l.//Athena/Minerva standing to l., holding shield and lance in her l. hand and crowning a trophy with her r. hand. Hendin no. 1455; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 392; RPC II no 2305.17 (this coin). Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 291.
ex M&M list 305, Basel 1969, no. 20.

2361 Æ-26 mm, 83?, Caesarea Maritima; 12,47 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAES AVG GERMANICVS around laureate head of Domitian to l.//Athena/Minerva standing to l., holding shield and lance in her l. hand and crowning a trophy with her r. hand. Hendin no. 1455; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 392; RPC II no. 2305.18 (this coin). Nearly very fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 292.

2362 Æ-18 mm, 83?, Caesarea Maritima; 5,74 g. IMP DOMITIANVS CAESAR GERMANICVS around laureate bust of Domitian to r.//Winged Victory/Nike advancing to l., holding wreath in her outstretched r. hand and having shouldered a trophy. Hendin no. 1456; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 393; RPC II no. 2306.8 (this coin). Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 293.

2363 1,5:1 2363

2363 Æ-28 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 15,35 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XI around radiate bust of Domitian to r.//IMP XXI COS – XVI CENS P P P around palm tree with two date clusters. Hendin no. 1458; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 394; RPC II no. 2307.17 (this coin). Very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 294.

2364

1,5:1

2364

2364 Æ-28 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 16,42 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XI around radiate bust of Domitian to r.//IMP XXI COS – XVI CENS P P P around palm tree with two date clusters. Hendin no. 1458; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 394; RPC II no. 2307.18 (this coin).
Attractive coin, very fine/good very fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 295.

2365

2366

2365 Æ-28 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 14,24 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XI around radiate bust of Domitian to r.; to the right, a round countermark: Laureate head to r.//IMP XXI COS – XVI CENS P P P around palm tree with two date clusters. Hendin no. 1458; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 394; RPC II no. 2307.19 (this coin); countermark: Howgego 119. Nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 296.
Worn and kept in circulation by a countermark showing a laureate head.

2366 Æ-28 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 11,21 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XI around radiate bust of Domitian to r.; in the field, two countermarks//IMP XXI COS – XVI CENS P P P around palm tree with two date clusters. Hendin no. 1458; Meshorer, Treasury, 267 no. 394; RPC II no. 2307.20 (this coin); countermarks: Howgego 119 and 282. Very good 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 297.

2367

2369

2368

2367 Æ-23 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 11,27 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII around laureate head of Domitian to r.//IMP XXIII COS XVI CENS P P P around winged Victory/Nike advancing to l., holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand and having shouldered a trophy. Hendin no. 1459; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 395; RPC II no. 2308.13 (this coin). Good very fine 60,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 466.
ex M&M 32, Basel 1966, no. 261.

2368 Æ-23 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 10,39 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII around laureate head of Domitian to r.//IMP XXIII COS XVI CENS P P P around winged Victory/Nike advancing to l., holding a wreath in her outstretched r. hand and having shouldered a trophy. Hendin no. 1459; Meshorer, Treasury 267 no. 395; RPC II no. 2308.12 (this coin). Very fine 50,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 298.

2369 AE-18 mm, 92/93, Caesarea Maritima; 5,41 g. IMP DOMIT AVG GERM around laureate head of Domitian to r.//VICTOR AVG around trophy. Hendin no. 1460; Meshorer, Treasury 266 no. 390; RPC II 2309.14 (this coin). Very fine 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 288.

1,5:1

2370

1,5:1

Nerva, 96-98.

2370 Æ-Sestertius, 96, Rome; 28,02 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II DESIGN III P P laureate bust of Nerva to r.//FISCI IVDAICI CALVMNIA SVBLATA, S – C in field; palmtree with two date clusters. Hendin 1603a; RIC no. 72. Fine/very fine 1.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 353.

Nerva's main political objective, propagated on coins, was to create iustitia and Aequitas/justice and legal equality in the Roman Empire. The Latin word 'calumnia' means harrassment, especially judicial harrassment. Vespasian had decreed that all Jews, who until the destruction of the Jewish temple had paid two drachms/denarii to the temple in Jerusalem, henceforth had to pay this amount to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome. When this tax was collected with the utmost severity during the reign of Domitian, the question arose who was a Jew within the meaning of this law. Especially since not a few ethnic Jews had converted to Christianity, the question came up whether these people also had to pay this tax. It is very obvious that Nerva took measures to settle these problems by decreeing that only the confession to Judaism and not ethnic affiliation obliged Jewish people to pay the 2 drachm-tax. By this legal reorganisation, the Jews, who continued to observe their ancestral religious traditions and paid the tax became members of an accepted religious community – in stark contrast to the Christians. Cf. M. Heemstra, The interpretation and wider context of Nerva's Fiscus Judaicus Sestertius, in: D. M. Jacobson – N. Kokkinos (eds.), Judaea and Rome in Coins, 65 BCE – 135 CE. Papers Presented at the International Conference Hosted by Spink, 13th – 4th September 2010, London 2012, 187-201 (with the older scientific literature).

2:1

2371

2:1

Trajan, 98-117. Restitution issue for Vespasian.

2371 Ⱥ-Aureus, ca. 107, Rome; 7,21 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG COS VIIII (legend inwards) laureate bust of Vespasianus to r.//IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST; trophy, in front of it a kneeling Jewish prisoner of war whose hands were bound behind his back. Calicò -; Komnick 129, H. a. and pl. 26, H. a. (this coin illustrated); RIC -; Woytek, Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Trajan, 528 no. 863 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare hybrid issue: One of two coins known to Woytek. Rough surfaces, good very fine 12.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 354.
Ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 475.

Vespasian's self-staging as the victor over the rebellious Jews had so sustainably inscribed itself into the Romans' collective cultural memory that under Trajan aurei alluding to the suppression of the Jewish riot were minted as a restitution issue.

2372

Hadrian, 117-138.

2372 Æ-Sestertius, ca. 134-138, Rome; 28,02 g. HADRIANVS - AVG COS III P P draped laureate bust of Hadrian to r.//ADVENTVI AVG IVDAEAE, S - C in the exergue; the emperor Hadrian, clad with a toga, having raised his r. hand for the greeting, and standing at the l. side is looking to the r., where the personification of the province of Judaea, clad with a Graeco-Roman dress and accompanied by representatives of the Jewish people who hold palm fronds in their hands, is sacrificing incense over an altar with a blazing flame. Judaea holds a small incense box in her left hand. Hendin 1604a; RIC no. 890; P.L. Strack, Untersuchungen zur römischen Reichsprägung des zweiten Jahrhunderts II. Die Reichsprägung des Hadrian, Stuttgart 1933, 162 f.; J.M.C. Toynbee, The Hadrianic School. A Chapter in the History of Greek Art, Cambridge 1934, 117-121. **Very rare.** Flan crack, corroded, nearly very fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 355.

Regardless of whether this coin was minted before the Bar Kokhba revolt or afterwards, it has nothing to do with the real circumstances of Hadrian's visit in Judaea that took place in the early summer of 130 (cf. H. Halfmann, Itinera principum, Stuttgart 1986, 207; A.R. Birley, Hadrian. The restless emperor, London/New York 1997, 231 f.). All the Adventus coins minted in the last years of Hadrian's reign show stereotypical welcoming ceremonies. They should evoke a reminiscence to Hadrian's extensive travel activities in many parts of the Roman Empire. In the case of Judaea the coins gloss over the enormous tensions in the province, especially caused by Hadrian's dislike, if not hatred of Jews and the Jews' desire to rebuild the destroyed temple. "The thoroughly Greek character of Judaea on these coins gives the impression that it had become a Hellenised province like any other in the east" (so Birley, l.c.). In the Bar Kokhba revolt Rome had to experience that this was a fatal error. In descriptions of these coins the small figures accompanying Judaea are called "children"; they may be understood as Judaea's children, but they are adults who are about to welcome Hadrian by swinging palm fronds, just like many Jews did when Jesus entered Jerusalem. Hadrian's and Judaea's size is based on their significance and not on their real proportions.

2373

2373 Æ-As, ca. 134-138, Rome; 14,94 g. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P draped bareheaded bust of Hadrian to r.//ADVENTVI AVG IVDAEAE, S - C in the exergue; the emperor Hadrian, clad with a toga, having raised his r. hand for the greeting, and standing at the l. side is looking to the l., where the personification of the province of Judaea, clad with a Graeco-Roman dress and accompanied by representatives of the Jewish people who hold palm fronds in their hands, is sacrificing incense over an altar with a blazing flame. Judaea holds a small incense box in her left hand. Hendin 1606; RIC no. 891; P.L. Strack, Untersuchungen zur römischen Reichsprägung des zweiten Jahrhunderts II. Die Reichsprägung des Hadrian, Stuttgart 1933, 162 f.; J.M.C. Toynbee, The Hadrianic School. A Chapter in the History of Greek Art, Cambridge 1934, 117-121. **An extremely rare coin.** Fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 356.

The Bar Kokhba-uprising (132-136 CE)

In contrast to our knowledge of the Great Revolt the information available about the Bar Kokhba-uprising is extremely limited. We feel the lack of a historian like Josephus who provided us profound insights into the backgrounds of the first Jewish uprising against the Romans and into the feelings and aims of the opponents of this war. Therefore many questions, especially those concerning the causes for the Bar Kokhba revolt, are still controversial. This lack of literary sources makes coins in particular important witnesses of the Bar Kokhba insurrection. This is even more true, as the rebels used the coins for propagating their ideological messages.

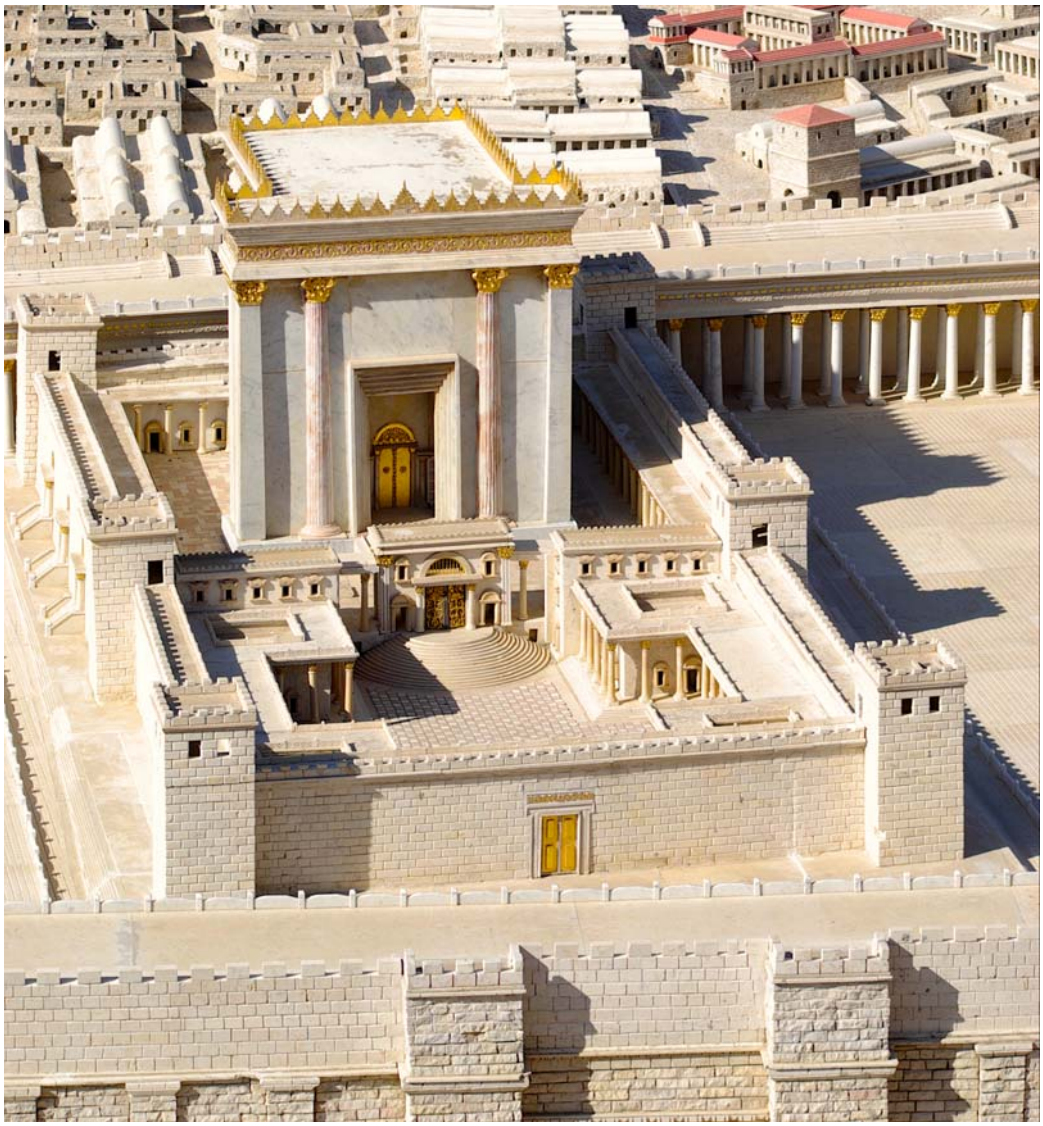
As regards the outbreak of the rebellion it seems clear that Hadrian's philhellenic policy generally endeavoured to further Hellenisation in all parts of the Greek East. Supporting Greeks and Macedonians, who had settled in the Levant, and all those indigenous people, who had adopted Greek culture, Hadrian's activities generated strong opposition of the Jews, who felt hindered in preserving their own culture and identity. Added to this was Hadrian's extremely hostile attitude against the Jews who had revolted in many parts of the Eastern Roman Empire, when his adoptive father Trajan fought against the Parthians. The brutal repression of these riots strengthened radical Jewish movements especially in Judaea. Apart from this, the memory of the total destruction of the Temple and the brutal treatment of the defeated countrymen by the Flavians inspired the Jews' thoughts of retaliation and a change of the current state of affairs, especially the rebuilding of the Temple. In this tense situation the only thing left was the appearance of charismatic leaders like Eleazar the priest and Simon Bar Kokhba, who, as the military leader of a guerilla army, became the heart and soul of the movement. Simon carried the title of a Nasi of Israel. Nasi was very often used for describing the position of the Sanhedrin's president.

Shortly after the outbreak of the uprising in 132 CE the insurgents initiated the minting of coins, silver coins as well as bronze. The silver coinage consisted of two denominations, the sela (a tetradrachm of around 14 g) and the zuz (a drachm around 3.3 g), whereas the bronze coins included large, medium and small coins. The legends of these coins were written with Paleo-Hebrew characters, unused in Judaea for centuries, meant to connect this new planned state with a glorious Jewish past, but in reality and in many instances the designers and die cutters showed their unfamiliarity with these old characters.

These coins, when they were found at archaeological excavations, were used as testimonies concerning the problem of which parts of Judaea were controlled by the insurgents. But we should not forget that money passed from hand to hand, which means that even coins found in archaeological contexts only show a limited indication for such questions. However, there is overwhelming evidence that the rebels did not succeed in bringing Jerusalem under their control. The coin inscription 'For the freedeom of Israel' points in the same direction: Jerusalem remained an unachieved target of the riot. The coin image of the sela depicts the facade of the second Temple and brings the idea of a rebuilding of the Temple into play. The most complicated problem is the identification of the object placed between the two semi-pedestals. We should eliminate the idea that the Table of Show-Breads or even the Ark of Convenant (if it still existed in the second Temple) – at any rate, both concealed from public view – are depicted. I believe that it shows the main entrance gate – slightly offset inwards – with its metal fittings and the arch above its lintel. Other coin images present objects which had a function in the cult practised in the destroyed temple (lulav, string instruments, trumpets, vessels) or which allude to Israel and its fertility (bunch of grapes, palm tree, palm frond) generally.

All the money minted by the rebels was overstruck on coins circulating in the areas controlled by them. There is some evidence that both sides of the original coins were smoothed or hammered before they were overstruck, but only in a few cases a coin's old design was totally overlaid by the new die's image. We may assume that the rioters destroyed the original coin designs with a certain pleasure, but in my opinion this was not the central idea for this way of minting their own coins. I think that people living in the rebel areas were bound to use only money which was overstruck by the insurgents, for their payments. They had to bring their coins to places where they could be overstruck and had to pay a certain amount for this service. By this means the new coinage would contribute to finance the insurgency. There may have existed one or two central mints which produced the dies for these operations, but the aim of a comprehensive metamorphosis of the money in circulation could only be achieved when the transformation of coins could be performed in as many places as possible.

The Bar Kokhba coins are of particular importance as they were the last real Jewish coins in antiquity.
The Samel collection presents a relative large number of Bar Kokhba coins and provides the opportunity to acquire even very rare die combinations in often very good preserved specimens.



Lot 2400 3:1

1,5:1

2374

1,5:1

2374 ÆR-Sela, year 1 (=132/3); 14,00 g. YR-WŠ-LM (Jersualem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of the redemption of Israel) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1373; Meshorer, Treasury 244, no. 218 b; Mildenberg 123 no. 1 (O1/R1), 4 (ex El Fawa; this coin).
Very rare. Slightly corroded, very fine/close to extremely fine 15.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 358.

1,5:1

2375

1,5:1

2375 ÆR-Sela, year 1 (=132/3); 14,51 g. YR-WŠ-LM (Jersualem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1373; Meshorer, Treasury 244 no. 218a; Mildenberg 124 no. 3 (O1/R3), 20 (this coin).
Very rare. A well centered example with nice toning, on the obv. traces of a Syrian tetradrachm, close to extremely fine 25.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 357.

1,5:1

2376

1,5:1

2376 ÆR-Zuz, year 1 (=132/3); 3,32 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) around a fluted jug with handle on the l., willow twig to the r.//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of the redemption of Israel); bunch of grapes with small vine leaf. Hendin no. 1374; Meshorer, Treasury 244 f. no. 219; Mildenberg 172 no. 1 (O1/R1), 3 (ex El Fawar; this coin). **Very rare.** Partially weakly struck, good very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 359.

1,5:1 2377 1,5:1

2377 Æ-Large Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 23,10 g. ŠMW'N / NŠY' / YŠR'L (Shimon, prince of Israel) within wreath//ŠNT 'HT LG'LT YŠR'L (year one of Israel's redemption) around amphora with two handles. Hendin no. 1376; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 220; Mildenberg 295 no. 4 (=O1/R4).

Very rare. Nice greenish-black patina, choice very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 361.

2378

2378 Æ-Large Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 21,23 g. ŠMW'N / NŠY' / YŠR'L (Shimon, prince of Israel) within wreath//ŠNT 'HT LG'LT YŠR'L (year one of Israel's redemption) around amphora with two handles. Hendin no. 1376; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 220; Mildenberg 297 no. 10 (O2/R7), 11 (this coin).

Very rare. An interesting coin since it has passed through so many important collections. Double strike shift on rev., some weaknesses in the centre of obv.; on both sides sandy deposits, very fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 360.

Ex Dowdy Coll., Superior, Beverly Hills 15.6.1976, no. 170 and Bonner Coll., Superior, Beverly Hills 16.6.1974, no. 527; Niggeler Coll., Leu-MMAG, Basel 3.12.1965, no. 504; Ars Classica 12, Geneva 1926, no. 2053; Curtius Coll., L. Hamburger, Frankfurt/Main 16.12.1907, no. 518.

1,5:1 2379 1,5:1

2379 Æ-Large Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 17,76 g. YRW / ŠLM (Jerusalem) within wreath//ŠNT 'HT LG'LT YŠR'L (year one of Israel's redemption) around amphora with two handles. Hendin no. 1375; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 221; Mildenberg 298 no. 12 (O5/R4), 5 (this coin).

Very rare. Clearly struck with an attractive brown-reddish patina, good very fine 5.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 362.

2380 Æ-Smaller Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 11,02 g. ŠM‘WN NŠY’ YŠR’L (Shimon prince of Israel) around wreath, within palm frond//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around an instrument with five strings. Hendin no. 1377; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 223b; Mildenberg 301 no. 20 (=O1/R1). Very fine; struck on a small flan; nice patina. 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 369.

2381 Æ-Smaller Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 6,06 g. ŠM‘WN NŠY’ YŠR’L (Shimon prince of Israel) around wreath, within palm frond//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around an instrument with four strings. Hendin no. 1377; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 223e; Mildenberg 301 no. 22 (=O1/R3) with photo of this coin.

Extremely rare; Mildenberg knew only this coin showing this specific die link.

Partially weakly struck, otherwise extremely fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 371.

2382 Æ-Smaller Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 9,02 g. ŠM‘WN NŠY’ YŠR’L (Shimon prince of Israel) around wreath, within palm frond//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around an instrument with four strings. Hendin no. 1377; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 223f; Mildenberg 303 no. 25 (=O1/R6) with photo of this coin. Very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 372.

2383 Æ-Smaller Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 13,31 g. ŠM‘WN NŠY’ YŠR’L (Shimon prince of Israel) around wreath, within palm frond//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around an instrument with five strings. Hendin no. 1377; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 223c; Mildenberg 303 no. 26 (=O1/R7). Clearly struck, very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 370.

2384 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 14,09 g. ŠM-‘WN / NŠ-Y’ / YŠR-’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 307 no. 36 (O1/R3), 3 (this coin; only three examples). Very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 367.

The inscription on the obv. is written with big and clumsy letters.

2385

2386

2385 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 17,40 g. ŠM‘ (Listen, Israel) beneath the r. side of a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1379; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 307 no. 38. Nearly very fine/fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 368.

2386 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 11,55 g. ŠM-‘WN /| NŠ-Y’ / YŠR-’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 308 no. 43 (O2/R9), 4 (this coin) with photo of this coin. Some sandy deposits, good very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 363.

On the obverse there are some remnants of the previous coin visible: KAICAP.

2387

2388

2387 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 10,65 g. ŠM-‘WN / NŠ-Y’ / YŠR-’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 308 no. 44.3 (O2/R7; this coin). A clearly struck coin on a small flan, overlaid by sandy deposits, very fine 300,--

Inv. 562.

2388 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 10,34 g. ŠM-‘WN / NŠ-Y’ / YŠ-R’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf with tendrils. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 308 no. 45 (O2/R10), 3 (this coin) with photo of this coin. Extremely fine/very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 364.

2389

2390

2389 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 11,65 g. ŠM-‘WN / NŠ-Y’ / YŠR-’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf with tendrils, on the vine leaf a round and a rectangular countermark: head to r. and figure holding staff in l. hand. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 308 no. 45 (O2/R10); countermark: Howgego 119 and 282. Very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 366.

Struck upon a coin from Sebaste in Samaria.

2390 Æ-Larger Middle Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 13,17 g. ŠM‘-WN / NŠ-Y’ / YŠR-’L (Simon, Prince of Israel) beneath a palm tree with two date clusters, on the palm round countermark: laureate head to r.//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s redemption) around a large vine leaf with some tendrils. Hendin no. 1378; Meshorer, Treasury 245 no. 222; Mildenberg 309 no. 46 (O2/R11), 2 (this coin); countermark: Howgego 119. Very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 365.

Ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 402; Hess-Leu 31, Luzern 1965, no. 550.

Struck on a coin of Caesarea maritima minted during the reign of Domitian.

2391

2392

2391 Æ-Small Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 3,44 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) beneath a palm tree with date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and vine leaf. Hendin no. 1380; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 224; Mildenberg 327 no. 147 (=O1/R1). Obv. struck slightly off-centre, very fine 150,--

Inv. 570.

2392 Æ-Small Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 5,30 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) beneath a palm tree with date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and vine leaf. Hendin no. 1380; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 224; Mildenberg 328 no. 148 (=O1/R2), 19 (this coin). Irregular flan, sharply struck and nicely toned; very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 376.

2393

2394

2395

2393 Æ-Small Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 4,87 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) beneath a palm tree with date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and vine leaf. Hendin no. 1380; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 224; Mildenberg 328 no. 150 (=O1/R4). Very sharply struck and nicely toned, extremely fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 373.

2394 Æ-Small Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 5,49 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) beneath a palm tree with date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and leaf. Hendin no. 1380; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 224; Mildenberg 328 no. 150 (=O1/R4). Very fine/fine-very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 374.

2395 Æ-Small Bronze, year 1 (=132/3); 6,85 g. ’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) beneath a palm tree with date clusters//ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and leaf. Hendin no. 1380; Meshorer, Treasury 246 no. 224; Mildenberg 329 no. 150 (=O1/R4). Partially weakly struck, very fine 150,--

Inv. 569.

2:1

2396

2:1

2396 Æ-Zuz, year 1 & 2 (=132-134); 3,13 g. ŠM / ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) within wreath//’L‘ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) around a jug, handle to l., willow twig to the r. Hendin no. 1384; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 234; Mildenberg 173 no. 3 (=O3/R1), 10 (this coin).

A superb specimen of this very rare hybrid coin. Old cabinet tone, extremely fine 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 384.

Ex Dowdy Coll., Superior, Beverly Hills 15.6.1976, no. 150; Hess-Leu 36, Luzern 1968, no. 352.

2:1 2397 2:1

2397 Æ-Zuz, year 1 & 2 (=132-134); 3,42 g. ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and vine leaf//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1382; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 237; Mildenberg 177 no. 10 (=O2/R8), 15 (ex El Fawar; this coin). **A very rare coin.** Good very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 386.

1,5:1 2398 1,5:1

2398 Æ-Zuz, year 1 & 2 (=132-134); 3,38 g. ŠNT ’HT LG’LT YŠR’L (year one of Israel’s redemption) around a bunch of grapes with small branch and vine leaf//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around an instrument with three strings and four dots on the sound box. Hendin no. 1383; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 236; Mildenberg 177 no. 11 (=O2/R7), 8 (this coin). **A lovely specimen of this very rare hybrid coin.** Nicely toned, some surface flaws as a result of overstrike, good very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 385.
Ex Leu 28, Zurich 1981, no. 286.

1,5:1 2399 1,5:1

2399 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,46 g. YR-WŠ-LM (Jerusalem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 1 of Israel’s freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1385; Meshorer Treasury 246 no. 229; Mildenberg 126 no. 9 (=O1/R8), 10.
A very rare coin. Partially weakly struck, nearly extremely fine 6.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 377 ("acquired 1974").
A hybrid coin.

1,5:1 2400 1,5:1

2400 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,33 g. YRW-ŠLM (Jerusalem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1387; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 230b; Mildenberg 128 no. 14 (=O3/R8), 7 (this coin).
A sharply struck, nicely toned example, nearly extremely fine/good very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 379.

1,5:1

2401

1,5:1

2401 ÆR-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,61 g. YRW-ŠLM (Jerusalem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; a rosette-like ornament above the architrave//Š B LḤR YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel's freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1387; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 230b; Mildenberg 128 no. 14 (=O3/R8), 21 (this coin). Clearly struck, good very fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 380.

1,5:1

2402

1,5:1

2402 ÆR-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,64 g. YRW-ŠLM (Jerusalem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; a cross-like ornament above the architrave//Š B LḤR YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel's freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1387; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 230a; Mildenberg 129 no. 15 (=O4/R8), 9 (this coin). A clearly struck darkly toned specimen, very fine 3.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 378.

2:1

2403

2:1

2403 ÆR-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,50 g. YRW-ŠLM (Jerusalem) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; a star-like ornament above the architrave//Š B LḤR YŠR'L (Year two of Israel's freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1387; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 230c; Mildenberg 132 no. 25 (=O3/16), 2 (this coin). **Very rare: Mildenberg lists only two specimens, one of them is this coin.** Heavy traces of overstriking, otherwise close to extremely fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 381.

2:1 2404 2:1

2404 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,67 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem, a star-like ornament above the architrave//Š B LḤR - YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1388; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 233; Mildenberg 136 no. 35 (O8/R25), 5 (this coin). Sharply struck and well centered; extremely fine 6.000,--

Inv. 548.
Ex Glendining, London 5.3.1970, no. 158; Hesperia Art Leaflet 1960, 30.

1,5:1 2405 1,5:1

2405 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,22 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem, a star-like ornament above the architrave//Š B LḤR - YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1388; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 233; Mildenberg 138 no. 40 (=O40/R28), 1, with photo of this coin.
Small flan crack, on the obv. the usual die break, choice very fine 4.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 383.
Ex El Fawar.

1,5:1 2406 1,5:1

2406 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 13,15 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//Š B LḤR - YŠR'L (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1388; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 233; Mildenberg 138 no. 41 (O10/R27).
Partially weakly struck, good very fine/nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

Inv. 543.

2407 Æ-Sela, year 2 (=133/4); 14,57 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//Š B LḤR - YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1388; Meshorer, Treasury 247 no. 233; Mildenberg 140 no. 43 (=O11/R30), 11 (this coin). Good very fine 4.000,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 382.

2408 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,41 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a string instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1389; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 238; Mildenberg 178 no. 13 (O4/R7), 14 (this coin).
A charmingly toned specimen; well struck and centered, extremely fine 1.500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 387.

2409 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,69 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a string instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1389; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 238; Mildenberg 178 no. 13 (O4/R7), 17 (this coin).
Sharply struck, well centered, nearly extremely fine 1.000,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 388.

2410 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,23 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1391; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 250 a var.; Mildenberg 179 no. 16 (O3/R11).
On the obv. some striking weaknesses; on the rev. parts of the overstruck coin are preserved, good very fine 500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 398.

2411 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,14 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠ’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1390; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 245; Mildenberg 180 no. 17 (=O3/R12), 15 (this coin). Partially weakly struck, good very fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 393.

2412 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,39 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠ’ (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1392; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 243a; Mildenberg 183 no. 24 (O5'/R14"). The obv. slightly struck off centre, partially weakly struck, nearly etremely fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 392.

2413 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,47 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1391; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 250 a; Mildenberg 185 no. 30 (O5'/R18), 9 (this coin). Partially weakly struck, nearly extremely fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 400.

2414 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,59 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1391; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 250; Mildenberg 187 no. 33 (O5'/R21), 40 (this coin). Well centered, very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 399.

Struck upon a denarius of Hadrian.

2415 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=134/135); 2,92 g. ŠM / ‘ (listen, [Israel]) within a wreath//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1391; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 250; Mildenberg 187 no. 33 (O5'/R21), 52 (this coin).

A very pleasing light patina with golden surfaces and burn marks, very fine 400,--

Inv. 557.

1,5:1

2416

1,5:1

2416 ÆR-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 2,60 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’RL (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, handle on the l., willow branch on the r. Hendin no. 1395; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 253 a; Mildenberg 190 no. 39 (O7/R18), 4 (this coin). Partially weakly struck, good very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 403.

1,5:1

2417

1,5:1

2417 ÆR-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,38 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1394; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 248; Mildenberg 193 no. 42 (O8/R24), 34 (this coin). Good very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 395.

2:1

2418

2:1

2418 ÆR-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,33 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a string instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1393; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 240; Mildenberg 194 no. 43 (O8/R25), 12 (this coin).
Some striking weaknesses on the obv., good very fine 600,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 389.

2:1

2419

2:1

2419 ÆR-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,15 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’RL (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, handle on the l., willow branch on the r. Hendin no. 1395; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 253 a; Mildenberg 195 no. 45 (O8/R22), 10 (this coin). Nearly extremely fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 402.

1,5:1 2420 1,5:1

2420 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,20 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’RL; (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a fluted jug, handle on the l., willow branch on the r. Hendin no. 1395; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 253 a; Mildenberg 195 no. 45 (O8/R22).
Good very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 401.
Struck upon a coin of Domitian.

1,5:1 2421 1,5:1

2421 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,38 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤR - YŠR'L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1396; Meshorer, Treasury 248 no. 242; Mildenberg 197 no. 47 (O8/R27), 30 (this coin).
Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine-extremely fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 391.
Overstruck upon a denarius of Vespasian.

2422 2423

2422 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,41 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1394; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 248a; Mildenberg 198 no. 49 (O10/R29), 21 (this coin). Very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 396.

2423 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,38 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a small leaf and a tendril//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1394; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 248b; Mildenberg 199 no. 50 (O11/R29), 18 (this coin).
Partially weakly struck, good very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 397.

2424 2425

2424 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,32 g. ŠM- N’W (Shimon) within a wreath//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a string instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1403; Meshorer, Treasury 248, no. 241 a; Mildenberg 201 no. 57 (O14/R27), 12 (this coin).
Some striking weakness on the obv., very fine/nearly extremely fine 600,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 390.

2425 Æ-Zuz, year 2 (=133/4); 3,16 g. ŠM- N’W (Shimon) within a wreath//Š B LḤ-R – YŠ’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1398; Meshorer, Treasury 249 no. 247; Mildenberg 203 no. 60 (O14/R32), 12 (this coin). **Very rare.** Very fine 1.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 394.

2426

2427

2426 Small Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 5,59 g. ŠM‘WN NŠY’ YŠR’L (Shimon prince of Israel) around wreath, within palm frond//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (year 2 of Israel's freedom) around instrument with four strings. Hendin 1406; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 263; Mildenberg 304 no. 28 (O1'/R9). Corroded, very fine 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 418.

2427 Smaller Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 5,06 g. LHRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around wreath, within palm frond// Š B LḤR YŠR’L (year 2 of Israel's freedom) around instrument with four strings. Hendin no. 1407; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 296; Mildenberg 304 no. 30 (O8/R27).
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 420. Very fine 100,--

2428

2429

2428 Larger Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 9,54 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//ŠNT ’HAT LG’LT YŠR’L; (Year one of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1379; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 257; Mildenberg 309 no. 47 (O2/R12), 2 (this coin). Very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 404.

2429 Larger Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 11,10 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//ŠNT ’HAT LG’LT YŠR’L (Year one of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1379; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 257; Mildenberg 309 no. 47 (O2/R12), 7 (this coin).
Rev. struck off centre, fine-very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 405.

2430

2431

2432

2430 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 8,72 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 260; Mildenberg 310 no. 48 (O3/R12; this coin). Good very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 412.

2431 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 10,98 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 260a; Mildenberg 310 no. 52 (O3/R16), 1 (with illustration of this coin).
Very fine/nearly very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 413.

2432 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 10,64 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250, 260a; Mildenberg 310 f. no. 54 (O3/R18). Very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 414.

2433 2434

2433 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 14,75 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250, 260a; Mildenberg 310 no. 54 (O3/R18). Broad flan, fine-very fine/fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 415.

2434 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 12,30 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408a; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 259b; Mildenberg 315 no. 76 (O6/R40), 1 (with illustration of this coin). Very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 410.

2435 2436

2435 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 11,93 g. Š'N - MW (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408a; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 259b; Mildenberg 315 no.77(O6/R41). Nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 408.

2436 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 13,60 g. Š'N - MW (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408a; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 259b; Mildenberg 316 no. 80 (O6/R44). Sandy Patina, nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 409.

2437 2438

2437 Larger Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 11,25 g. ŠM - ‘WN (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408a; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 259a; Mildenberg 316 no. 82 ff. (O7/R-). **Rare.** Very fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 406.

2438 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 9,90 g. Š‘-M (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 261; Mildenberg cf. 336, no. 171 (O8/R-). Very fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 416.

1,5:1 2439 1,5:1

2439 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 7,96 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk//Š B LḤR YŠR’L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408 a; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 259 b; Mildenberg 336 no. 172 (O9/R11), 1 (with illustration of this coin).
Extremely rare; Mildenberg lists only this specimen. Sandy patina, very fine 500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 411.

2440

2441

2440

2440 Large Middle Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 10,97 g. Š-M- ‘ (Listen, [Israel]) on both sides of a palm tree’s trunk// YŠR’L (Israel) around a big vine leaf. Hendin no. 1408; Meshorer, Treasury 250 no. 261 ff.; Mildenberg 339 no. 194 (O3/R18).

Extremely rare; Mildenberg listed only one specimen in the Haifa Museum.

Partially weakly struck, good very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 417.

2441 Small Bronze, year 2 (=133/4); 5,22 g. LḤRWT YRYŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm tree//Š B L-ḤR YŠ‘L (Year 2 of Israel’s freedom) around a bunch of grapes. Hendin no. 1410; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 266a; Mildenberg 331 no. 154 (O3/R5), 6 (this coin). Partially weakly struck, very fine 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 419.

1,5:1

2442

1,5:1

2442 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,53 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav; without etrog. Hendin no. 1412; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 270; Mildenberg 143 no. 52 (O13/R38).

Heavy traces of overstriking, nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 423.

1,5:1

2443

1,5:1

2443 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,40 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 143 no. 53 (O13/R39).

Some peripheral striking weaknesses and remnants from the overstruck coin, good very fine 2.500,--

Inv. 547.

2444 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,57 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav; without etrog. Hendin no. 1412; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 270; Mildenberg 146 no. 58 (O13/R44), 32. Very fine 1.250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 431.

2445 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,07 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 147 no. 60 (O14/R45). Nearly extremely fine 2.500,--

Inv. 544.

2446 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,93 g. ŠM- N‘W (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 148 no. 61 (O14/R46), 21.

On the obv. remnants of the overstruck coin image are visible, very fine/extremely fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 421.

2447 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 15,34 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 149 no. 62 (O14/R47).

On the obverse striking weaknesses, so that some parts of the overstruck coins are visible, very fine-extremely fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 424.

2448 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,17 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 146 no. 85 (O12/R44'), 23.
Clearly struck with some peripheral flaws, good very fine 2.500,--
Inv. 545.

2449 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 15,02 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 268; Mildenberg 163 no. 87 (O12/R67), 24 (ex El Fawar; this coin).
Partially weakly struck, struck off centre and remnants of the overstruck coin are visible, good very fine 2.500,--
Inv. 546.

2450 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,95 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; waved line above the temple’s epistyle//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 164 no. 88 (O16/R68), 7.
Some incrustations, good very fine 2.000,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 428.

2451 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,15 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; waved line above the temple’s epistyle//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 161 no. 90 (O17/R70).
Rare. Good very fine 2.500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 429.

2452 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 15,61 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; waved line above the temple’s epistyle//LḤRWT Y-RWŠM (Lambda omitted) (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 165 no. 91 (O17/R70), 26 (this coin). Good very fine 2.500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 430.

2453 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,47 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; waved line above the temple’s epistyle//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 167 no. 92 (O17/R71), 33 (this coin). Very fine 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 426.

2454 Æ-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,58 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem; waved line above the temple’s epistyle//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 267; Mildenberg 167 no. 94 (O17/R44"), 7. Very fine 1.250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer cf. no. 427.

1,5:1 2455 1,5:1

2455 ÆR-Sela, undated year 3 (=134/135); 14,84 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around the main facade of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around lulav and etrog. Hendin no. 1411a; Meshorer, Treasury 251 no. 268; Mildenberg 171 no. 102 (O23/R77). **Rare.** Good very fine 3.000,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 425.
Rev. die with upside down P.

1,5:1 2456 1,5:1

2456 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,03 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1430; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 281; Mildenberg - (O11/R-).
Extremely rare. Traces of overstriking, reverse double struck, very fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 458.

2457 2458 2459 2460

2457 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,04 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1416; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279b; Mildenberg 203 no. 61 (O14/R33). Very fine/good very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 456.

2458 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,20 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1416; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279b; Mildenberg 204 no. 63 (O14/R35), 9 (this coin). Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine/good very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 455.
The coin was struck upon an Arabic silver drachm of Trajan.

2459 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,04 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1416; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279b; Mildenberg 204 no. 63 (O14/R35). Very fine 250,--
Inv. 560.

2460 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,03 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1416; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279b; Mildenberg 205 no. 65 (O14/R37), 25 (this coin). Very fine/good very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 457.

1,5:1

2461

1,5:1

2461 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,21 g. ŠM / N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRW-T Y-RWŠL-M (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1417; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 276b; Mildenberg 207 no. 67 (O14/R39), 22 (this coin). Very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 446.

2462

2463

2464

2465

2462 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,27 g. ŠM / N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1418; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283b; Mildenberg 211 no. 78 (O14/R50), 7 (this coin).

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 467. Very fine/good very fine 250,--

2463 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,92 g. ŠM / |N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1422; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283 a; Mildenberg 288 no. 87 (O15/R56). Double struck, very fine 250,--

Inv. 558.

2464 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,29 g. ŠM / N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT - YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1422; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283a; Mildenberg 219 no. 89 (O15/R58), 3 (this coin).

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 463. Partially weakly struck, good very fine 250,--

2465 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,21 g. ŠM / N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1420; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279a; Mildenberg 224 no. 103 (O16/R71), 36 (this coin).

Partially weakly struck, obv. struck off centre, very fine/nearly extremely fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 454.

2466

2467

2466 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,42 g. ŠM / 'NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1422; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283a; Mildenberg 225 no. 104 (O16/R55), 24 (ex El Fawar, this coin).

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 464. Good very fine 250,--

Struck upon a denarius of Domitian.

2467 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,30 g. ŠM / N'W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1422; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283a; Mildenberg 225 no. 104 (O16/R55), 7 (this coin).

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 466. Heavy traces of overstriking, good very fine 250,--

2468

2468 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,29 g. ŠM / ’WN (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1422; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283a; Mildenberg 226 no. 106 (O16/R73). Very fine 250,--

Inv. 556.

Rests of the previous coin (Trajan’s Bostra drachm) are still visible.

1,5:1 2469 1,5:1

2469 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,57 g. ŠM / ‘NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1427; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283; Mildenberg 229 no. 113 (O17/R78), 3 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. Exremely fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 461.
Ex Leu 28, Zurich 1981, no. 296.

There were only three coins known to Mildenberg, this one included. Two additional coins were sold in NAC 40, Zurich 2007, no. 299 (with an incorrect provenance) and in The New York Sale XXXIX, New York 2017, no. 180.

1,5:1 2470 1,5:1

2470 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,04 g. ŠM / ‘NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1425; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 279; Mildenberg 233 no. 122 (O18/R80), 10 (this coin is illustrated). Partially weakly struck, good very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 453.

2471 2472 2473

2471 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,05 g. ŠM / ’WN (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1429; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 272 c; Mildenberg 236 ff. no. 130 (O19/R67). Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 435.

2472 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,68 g. ŠM / ’NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1429; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 272 c; Mildenberg 236 ff. no. 130 (O19/R67). Flan crack, fine/very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 434.

2473 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,25 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., without willow branch on the r. Hendin no. 1428; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 284; Mildenberg 238 f. no. 132 (O 19/R92). Good very fine 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 469.

2474 2475

2474 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,35 g. ŠM / ‘NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1427; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283; Mildenberg 240 no. 133 (O19/R93), 25 („ragged flan“).
Nearly extremely fine 250,--
Inv. 555.

2475 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,19 g. ŠM / ‘NW (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1427; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 283; Mildenberg 240 no. 133 (O19/R93), 16 (this coin).
A rare die. Very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 462.

1,5:1 2476 1,5:1

2476 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,36 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with a tendril and a small leaf//LḤRWT Y-WŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 249 no. 152 (O11/R85'), 26.
Heavy traces of overstriking, otherwise nearly extremely fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 450.

1,5:1 2477 1,5:1

2477 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,30 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 251 no. 154 (O11/R104), 5 (this coin).
Traces of overstriking, good very fine/nearly extremely fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 447.
Struck upon a denarius of Vespasian.

1,5:1 2478 1,5:1

2478 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,95 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on the r. Hendin no. 1433; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 285; Mildenberg 252 no. 158 (O11/R52), 1 (with illustration of this coin). **Extremely rare; Mildenberg lists only this coin.** Very fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 470.

1,5:1

2479

1,5:1

2479 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,20 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 253 no. 159 (O21/R67), 25 (this coin). Partially weakly struck, nearly very fine 300,--

Inv. 549.

1,5:1

2480

1,5:1

2480 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,57 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a fluted jug, handle on l., willow branch on r. Hendin no. 1433; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 285; Mildenberg 255 no. 161 (O21/R81), 17 (this coin).

Obverse struck off centre, partially weakly struck, traces of overstriking, otherwise very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 471.

2481

2482

2481 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,27 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRW-T YR-WŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 259 no. 167 (O21/R107), 72 („weakly struck“; this coin).

Traces of overstriking, very fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 449.

Struck upon a denarius of Trajan.

2482 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,01 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRW-T YR-WŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 259 no. 167 (O21/R107), 67 (this coin).

Nearly very fine/very fine 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 448.

1,5:1

2483

1,5:1

2483 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,73 g. ŠM / ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 262 no. 173 (O22/R108), 2 (with illustration of this coin).

Very rare; Mildenberg lists only three specimens. Good very fine/nearly extremely fine 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 438.

1,5:1 2484 1,5:1

2484 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,64 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 262 no. 174 (O22/R109), 4 (this coin).
Partially weakly struck, extremely fine 500,--
Inv. 551.

2485 2486

2485 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,97 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 264 f. no. 181 (O22/R115), 10 (this coin).
Fine/good very fine 150,--
Inv. 550.

2486 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,74 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 268 no. 187 (O22/R121). Good very fine 250,--
Inv. 559.

1,5:1 2487 1,5:1

2487 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,59 g. ŠM / ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 270 no. 193 (O23/R97), 1. **Very rare.** Good very fine 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 439.
Only four specimens were known to Mildenberg, including this coin.

2488 2489

2488 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,04 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 277 f. no. 204 (O24/R132).
Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine/good very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 442.
On the obv. Vespasian’s or Titus’s head is still visible.

2489 Æ-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,64 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 279 no. 205 (O24/R133), 31. Very fine 250,--
Inv. 554.

2490 2491

2490 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,37 g. ŠM / ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 280 no. 207 (O24/R134), 2 (this coin illustrated).
Partially weakly struck, very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 437.

2491 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,42 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 282 no. 212 (O24/R136).
The rev. slightly off centre, very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 436.

1,5:1 2492 1,5:1

2492 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,19 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 282 f. no. 213 (O24/R137), 23.
Quite rare. Reverse double struck, extremely fine 400,--
Inv. 553.

2493 2494

2493 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,21 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 282 f. no. 213 (O24/R137).
Partially weakly struck, good very fine 250,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 441.
Struck upon a denarius of Domitianus.

2494 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,26 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 282 f. no. 213 (O24/R137), 3.
Partially weakly struck, good very fine 250,--
Inv. 552.

1,5:1 2495 1,5:1

2495 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,40 g. ŠM / N‘W (Shimon) within wreath//LḤRWT YRWŠ (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1421; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 276a; Mildenberg 289 no. 243 (O40/R160), 1 (with illustration of this coin).
Extremely rare. Mildenberg lists only this coin. Good very fine 500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 445.

1,5:1

2496

1,5:1

2496 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,15 g. ŠM - ’WN (Shimon) around bunch of grapes//LḤRWT – WŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around an instrument with three strings. Hendin no. 1435; Meshorer, Treasury 252 no. 274a; Mildenberg 290 no. 247 (O43/R163), 1 (with illustration of this coin).

Extremely rare; Mildenberg lists only this coin.

Strong striking weakness in the middle of the coin, otherwise very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 443.

2:1

2497

2:1

2497 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,08 g. ŠM- ‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with trendril and small leaf//JŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around two trumpets. Hendin no. 1431; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 277; Mildenberg 290 no. 250 (O45/R166), 1 (this coin).

Very rare; Mildenberg lists only two specimens. Heavy traces of overtriking, good very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 451.

Struck upon a denarius of Domitian.

1,5:1

2498

1,5:1

2498 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,06 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and a small leaf//LḤRWT – YRW (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1430a; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 281; Mildenberg 292 no. 261 (O53/R176): irregular.

Very rare irregular coin; Mildenberg lists only two specimens. Very fine 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 459.

1,5:1

2499

1,5:1

2499 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,56 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and a small leaf//LḤRWT – Y-RW (For the freedom of Jeru.) around a palm frond. Hendin no. 1430a; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 281; Mildenberg 292 no. 263 (O55/R177), 3.

Very rare. Mildenberg lists only four specimens (including this coin).

Partially weakly struck, good very fine 750,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 460.

Ex Sternberg 12, Zurich 1982, no. 314.

Struck upon a denarius of Vespasian.

2500

2501

2500 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 2,86 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around palm frond. Hendin no. 1430a; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 281; Mildenberg 293 no. 265 (O57/R179).
Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine 300,--
Inv. 561.
Struck upon a drachm of Trajan. On the obverse, large parts of the overstruck coin’s legend and image are still visible.

2501 ÆR-Zuz, undated year 3 (=134/135); 3,40 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) around a bunch of grapes with tendril and small leaf//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around palm frond. Hendin no. 1430a; Meshorer, Treasury 253 no. 281; Mildenberg 293 no. 265 (O57/R179).
Heavy traces of overstriking, very fine 300,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 452.

2502

2503

2502 Smaller Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 6,67 g. ŠM‘-WN (Shimon) around a string instrument with three strings; to the r., incuse het due to clashed dies//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a wreath, within a palm frond. Hendin no. 1436 a; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 297b; Mildenberg 306 no. 33 (O2/R12). Good very fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 477.

2503 Smaller Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 8,95 g. ŠM‘-WN (Shimon) around a string instrument with three strings//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a wreath, within a palm frond. Hendin no. 1436; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 297; Mildenberg 306 no. 33 (O2/R12). Good very fine 125,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 476.
ex Hess 219, Frankfurt 1933, no. 107.

2504

2505

2506

2504 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 11,68 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 320 no. 102 (O8/R66) Good very fine/very fine 200,--
Inv. 568.

2505 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,14 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 320 no. 103 (O8/R67). Good very fine/very fine 200,--
Inv. 564.

2506 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 10,22 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 321 no. 107 (O9/R71), 2. Good very fine 200,--
Inv. 565.

2507

2508

2507 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 10,14 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 321 no. 111 (O10/R75), 2 (this coin). Good very fine 200,--

Inv. 566.

2508 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 10,60 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤ-RWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 322 no. 116 (O10/R80), 2 (this coin).

Beautiful green patina, very fine-extremely fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 473.

2509

2510

2509 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 13,91 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤ-RWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 323 no. 118 (O10/R79). Very fine 150,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 472.

2510 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 10,55 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤ-RWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 324 no. 125 (O10/R89), 1.

Partially weakly struck, otherwise nearly extremely fine 250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 474.

1,5:1

2511

1,5:1

2511 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 11,82 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 325 no. 129 (O10/R93), 1 (with illustration of this coin).

Beautiful green patina, partially weakly struck, nearly extremely fine 300,--

Inv. 567.

2512

2514

2513

2512 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 12,16 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//LḤRWT Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg 325 no. 132 (O10/R96). Green patina, good very fine 200,--

2513 Larger Middle Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 6,29 g. ŠM-‘WN (Shimon) in the fields beneath a palm tree//L-Ḥ-R-W-T YR-WŠL-M (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a large vine leaf. Hendin no. 1437; Kaufmann no. 37; Meshorer, Treasury 254 no. 292; Mildenberg - (O11/R-).
Very rare. Green patina, partially weakly struck, otherwise nearly extremely fine 200,--

2514 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 4,80 g. ’L‘ / ZR HKWHN (Eleazar the priest) in the fields beneath a palm treee//LḤRWT – Y-RWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a wreath, within a palm frond. Hendin no. 1438; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 300; Mildenberg 331 no. 155 (O4/R4).
Rare. Nearly very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 478.

2:1

2515

2:1

2515 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 4,69 g. Y-RW / ŠL-M (Jerusalem) on both sides of a palm tree//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a wreath, within a palm frond. Hendin no. 1439; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 301; Mildenberg 332 no. 157 (O4/R7). Very fine 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 479.

2516

2517

2516 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 5,11 g. ŠMN - ‘W on both sides of a palm tree//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a bunch of grapes. Hendin no. 1436; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 302; Mildenberg 332 no. 158 (O4/R8) Very fine 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 480.

2517 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 5,36 g. ŠM / ‘WN on both sides of a palm tree//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a bunch of grapes. Hendin no. 1440; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 302; Mildenberg 333f. no. 160 (O4/R10). Very fine/nearly very fine 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. 482.

2518

2519

2518 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 5,73 g. ŠM / ‘WN on both sides of a palm tree//LḤRWT – YRWŠLM (For the freedom of Jerusalem) around a bunch of grapes. Hendin no. 1440; Meshorer Treasury, 255 no. 302; Mildenberg 333 no. 160 (O4/R10) Traces of overstriking, nearly very fine 100,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 484.

2519 Small Bronze, undated year 3 (=134/135); 6,15 g. Illegible Legend on both sides of a palm tree//Illegible legend around a bunch of grapes. Hendin no. 1440b; Meshorer, Treasury 255 no. 304; Mildenberg 344 no. 231 (O7/R7). Fine 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 485.

PROVINCIA PALAESTINA

1,5:1

2520

1,5:1

Jerusalem/Aelia Capitolina

2520 **Hadrian, 117-138.** Middle Bronze, undated, Jerusalem; 8,93 g. IMP CAE TR – HAD AVG around laureate draped bust of Hadrian to r.//SABIN – AVGVS around draped bust of Sabina to r. Meshorer, Aelia Capitolina, 70 f. no. 7; RPC III no. 3968.18 (this coin). Fine 60,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 486.

Since the emperor Hadrian founded the Colonia Aelia Capitolina in 130/131 and since the empress Sabina died in late 136 or 137, this coin was minted in the years between 130/131 and 136/137. It is remarkable that this coin lacks the city’s new ethnic. It is worth considering whether this issue was made by order of the emperor to commemorate his and his wife’s visit in the city.

2521

2522

2521 **Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, 177-180.** Middle Bronze, undated, Jerusalem; 16,68 g. IMP ANTONINVS ET COMODVS AVGG around the confronted busts of Marcus Aurelius facing l. and Commodus facing r., both laureate, draped and cuirassed//COL AE-L CAP around draped bust of Serapis, crowned with a bushel (modius). Meshorer, Aelia Capitolina, 80 f. no. 57; RPC IV.3 no 6418 (temporary). Very fine 125,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 487.

Gaza

2522 **Hadrian, 117-138.** Middle Bronze, year not legible, but probably year 4/193 = 132/133; 15,55 g. AYT KAI TPAI - AΔPIANOC C laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r.//ΓAZA - EIω Io, standing r., and Tyche of Gaza, turreted and holding cornucopia in her left hand, clasping hands. RPC cf. no. 4029. Very fine 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. 488.
ex Sternberg 12, Zurich 1982, no. 600; ex Sternberg 6, Zurich 1976, no. 616.

THE SAMEL COLLECTION OF JEWISH COINS AND MEDALS

EUROPEAN MEDALS

1,5:1

2523

AUSTRIA. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

2523 **Leopold I., 1657-1705.** Silver medal 1686, unsigned; designed and minted in order to commemorate the capture of Ofen (=Buda) in 1686. A man with turban is filling a smelting furnace, while a Jew, wearing a broad beaked hat, is driving the bellows in order to boost the fire, around this scenery WER DISTILLIRT NUN GELD ZUM FRIED WEIL TÜRCK UND IUD DES KRIEGES MÜD (Who will now produce money of purified precious metal, in order to buy peace, as Turks and Jews are tired of war?)//OFEN / GEHÖRT FÜR / LEOPOLD . / MAHUMETH IST DAS / GLÜCK ABHOLD , / VERLIERET OFEN SAMT / DEM GOLD , / DAFÜR MAN FRIEDEN / KAUFFEN SOLT . / AN . / * 1686 *. (Ofen belongs to Leopold. Fortune was averse to Mohammed, and therefore he loses Ofen (= the Furnace) together with the gold, which should have been used to buy peace) in 11 lines. Edge inscribed with: DURCH DIESEN STREICH . DAS TURCKEN REICH . STEHT AUF DER NEIG (By this surprise coup the Turkish Empire is faced with ruin). 41,91 mm; 29,54 g. Friedenberg p. 18; Kirschner 31; Slg. Montenuovo 981. Cf. M. Bernhart, Die Türken im Wandel des historischen Urteils: Eine medaillengeschichtliche Betrachtung, Monatshefte für Kunstwissenschaft 8, 1915, 69-80, esp. 76-78.

Extremely rare. Nice patina, nearly extremely fine 2.000,--

This medal recalls to a brutal massacre of Jews in the course of the Holy League's campaign against the Turks in 1686. Ofen/Buda (today a part of the modern Hungarian capital Budapest) had been under Turkish rule since 1541. During the Turkish domination of Ofen a large part of the Christian population had fled into the neighbouring Habsburgian Empire, whereas many Gipsies and Jews emigrated to Ofen so that they became dominant in Turkish Buda. After the Turkish failure in the Second Siege of Vienna in 1683 Emperor Leopold I saw an opportunity to conquer Hungary. Supported by the Pope, King Jan Sobieski of Poland, and the Republic of Venice he started his counter-strike in 1684, but this first siege of Buda failed. Two years later, in 1686, the Holy League conducted a new campaign against the Turks and attacked Ofen again. After two months of besiegement, on the 2nd of September 1686, the League's soldiers succeeded in entering and plundering the city. They slaughtered not only the Turkish habitants of the city but also many of the Jews living there. About 1000 of them were massacred and their homes looted, hundreds of them sold into slavery. Ofen's mosques and synagogues were destroyed, and the dead bodies of Jews and Turks were thrown into the Danube. In 1687 the Austrians defeated the Turks in the battle of Mohacs once more. In view of these successes the Hungarians assigned the Hungarian crown to the Habsburgian dynasty. In this respect the medal commemorates a turning point of world history.

2524

1,5:1

2524

FRANCE

2524 **Napoleon I, 1804-1814, 1815.** Silver medal 1806, signed by the medailleur Alexis Joseph Depaulis (1790-1867); commemorationg the Grand Sanhedrin. Napoleon's bust in uniform to the right, above his head laurel wreath, around NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI, in exergue: DENON D(irexit), DEPAULIS F(ecit)//Bare-footed horned Moses has fallen on his knees before Napoleon and hands over the tablets with the Ten Commandments to Napoleon clad in imperial vestments, in exergue GRAN SANHEDRIN / XXX MAI MDCCCVI. 41,16 mm; 33,53 g. Friedenberg S. 40; Slg. Julius 1573; Zeitz -.

The silver issue is very rare. Original issue. Fields slightly tooled, nearly very fine 2.000,--

As early as the French Revolution Jews living in France had been given the same rights as other Frenchmen. The 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen' guaranteed freedom of religion. Napoleon tried to enforce these principles in the countries which he had conquered. Although he took a critical stance against Jewish moneylenders and took steps to prevent their activities, he made efforts to better the Jews' situation all over his empire. In France he took a lot of measures to integrate Jewish people in French society in order to eliminate the differences between them and the majority of the population. Many Jews feared the complete loss of identity by total assimilation. However, he invited the French Jews to elect representatives which formed a council named Sanhedrin and which should pursue the interests of the Jewish community before the French Government. The Hebrew word Sanhedrin/Council traces back to the Greek word for council: synhedrion. Jean Bertrand Andrieu (1761-1822) was a major French medalist. Dominique-Vivant Denon (formerly known as De Non, 1747-1825) was the Directeur général du Musée central des arts (since 1804 Musée Napoléon, today's Louvre) and also the director of the French institute for the minting of medals.

2525

1,5:1

2525

GERMANY. KINGDOM OF BAVARIA

2525 **Maximilian I. (IV.) Joseph, 1799-1806-1825.** Silver medal 5584 AM (= 1824 CE), signed by Joseph Losch, who worked for the Bavarian State Mint from 1803 to 1826; minted to commemorate the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of Munich's new synagogue in the Westenrieder Street. Head to l.//Legend in six lines in Hebrew script. 26,44 mm; 5,32 g. Hauser 766.

Extremely rare. Nearly extremely fine 500,--

Ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 9, München 1992, no. 1979.

The Hebrew text on the reverse says: "The cornerstone of the synagogue to be constructed in the capital of Munich was laid by the mercy of the king on the 2nd day of the month Af in the year 5584". Hauser l. c. describes the new built synagogue as follows: "The synagogue was built in the style of High Renaissance by Baurat Metivier in the years of 1824-1826. It housed a hall surrounded by a women's gallery, which was supported by nice columns of red Tegernsee marble. The columns were topped by palm capitals of white marble. The inauguration took place in 1826 in presence of King Ludwig I. and his wife. After the completion of the new synagogue at the Herzog-Max-Straße, inaugurated in 1887, this building was demolished and replaced by a private house."

2526

1,5:1

2526

2526 **Ludwig I., 1825-1848.** Silver medal 1826, signed by J. W. Löwenbach; on the inauguration of the synagogue at the Westenriederstraße in Munich. View of the synagogue//In 12 lines: ERBAUT / UNTER DER GLORREICH : / REGIERUNG DES HÖCHSTSEL : / KÖNIGS MAX : IOSEPH I . / EINGEWEIHT AM VORABENDE / DES PESACHFESTES 5586 D . I . AM / 21 . APRIL 1826 IN GEGENW : I . I . M . M . / DES KÖNIGS LUDWIG I . / VON BAYERN UND DER / KÖNIGIN THERESE . / GOTT ERHALTE / SIE LANGE ! (Built under the glorious reign of the late king Maximilian Joseph I; inaugurated on the eve of the Passover 5586, i. e. the 21st of April 1826, in presence of king Ludwig I of Bavaria and his wife queen Therese. God save them long!). 39,15 mm; 18,18 g. Hauser cf. 767 (diameter 33 mm). **Very rare.** Edge fault, extremely fine 1.000,--

2527

GERMANY. FRANKFURT

2527 Cast one-sided bronze plaque 1907, signed by K. GOETZ and C. POELLATH SCHROBENHAUSEN, on the inauguration of the new synagogue of the Jewish Community in Frankfurt. Adorned doorway, in the background view of the synagogue, surrounded by a halo: One German inscription (EINGEWEIHT AM 23. AUGUST1907 (inaugurated at the 23rd of August 1907)) and three inscriptions in Hebrew ("Thursday, the 19th of Elul of this year"; "Enlarge the place of thy tent" (Isaiah 54, 2), "The Community of the Jews"). 61,61 x 49,13 mm; 65,14 g. Slg. Whiting 531; Felder, Karl Goetz, mentioned on p. 30, 50, 74 and 81. Extremely fine 150,--

The synagogue at the Friedberger Anlage in Frankfurt offered space for more than 1600 worshippers. It was built after the plans of the renowned Berlin architects Peter Jürgensen and Jürgen Bachmann. Representatives of the Prussian Government, of the City of Frankfurt and of the Jewish communities had taken part in its inauguration in 1907. During the pogroms in November 1938 the synagogue was attacked with incendiary devices in order to destroy it. The building survived these assaults, but the Nazis stated that the building was in danger of collapsing and threatening public security. Therefore, they forced the Jewish Community to demolish it at their own cost. During 2nd World War a high-rise bunker was built in its place. It still exists today, but is now used for permanent exhibition documenting Jewish life in Frankfurt's Ostend.

2528

1,5:1

2528

GERMANY. HAMBURG

2528 Bronze jeton 1841, signed J. D.; on the construction of the Hospital of the German Jewish Community. SALOMON HEINE. MENSCHENLIEBE IST DIE KRONE ALLER TUGENDEN (Salomon Heine. Philanthropy is the crown of all virtues) around the head of him//KRANKENHAUS D. D. ISRAEL. GEMEINDE (Hospital of the German-Jewish Community) around view of the hospital, DER SEL. FRAU BETTY HEINE ZUM ANDENKEN ERBAUT VON IHREM GATTEN HAMB. 1841 (Built by her husband in Hamburg 1841 in commemoration of the late Betty Heine). 23,02 mm; 3,96 g. Gaed. 2071; Slg. Brettauer 2886. **Rare.** Very fine 25,--

Salomon Heine, 1767-1844, was the well-known Hamburg merchant, banker and patron. He supported not only citizens of Hamburg, but also his nephew, the famous poet Heinrich Heine, by money. He established the Jewish Hospital in Hamburg in remembrance of his wife Elisabeth (called Betty) who had died in 1837.

1,5:1

2529

1,5:1

GERMANY. KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA

2529 **Hieronymus Napoleon, 1807-1813.** Silver medal 1808, signed by A. Abramson, commemorating the grant of equal rights to the Jews of Westphalia. VNITAS IN REGNO WESTPHALIAE (Unity in the kingdom of Westphalia), in exergue DECR(etum) D(ie) XXVII IAN(uarii) MDCCCVII (decreed on the 27th of January 1807); the winged genius of Christianity – behind him an altar against which a tablet with the PAX-symbol, being in reality the two first letters of Jesus Christ's name written in Greek characters, leaned – and the also winged genius of Jewry – behind him an altar, against which a tablet with the Ten Commandments once given to Moses leaned – are embracing each other//DEO ET REGI PATERNO (For God and the king of the fatherland), in exergue ABRAMSON; the veiled personification of Jewish Faith kneels in all humility before an altar with blazing flames, against which the two tablets with the Ten Commands are leaned and above which Jehova's name written in Jewish characters appears in a gloriole. The broken chain at Jewish Faith's feet symbolises the consequences of the Jewish emancipation in Westphalia. 42,45 mm; 27,84 g. Friedenberg S. 40 f.; Hoffmann 157; Slg. Julius 1882.

Rare, a brilliant medal. Beautiful patina, edge fault, extremely fine-uncirculated. 500,--

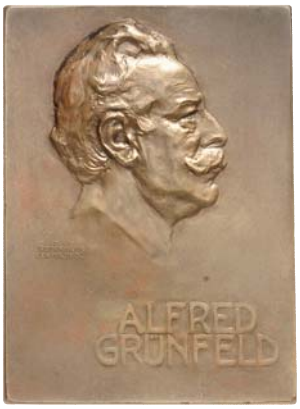
Following the ideas of his brother Napoleon, Hieronymus, king of Wesphalia (1807-1813), issued a decree granting equal rights for the Jews living in his kingdom. Even after Napoleon's fall and the end of the kingdom of Westphalia, many of these reforms remained in full force and effect. In 1833 the full equality of Jews living in the electorate of Hessen-Kassel was regulated by law. Abraham Abramson (1754-1811) was one of the most important German-Jewish medallists and master of the Prussian mint. He created the designs and engraved the dies for more than 250 medals.

2530

ITALY. VENICE

2530 Cast bronze medal, undated, unsigned. Bust of Moses with ram's horns to the l.//The Hebrew text of Exodus 20,3: „non habebis deos alienos coram me" in four lines. 36,15 mm; 31,28 g. P. Rizzini, Illustrazione del civici musei di Brescia: Medaglie, Brescia 1892, no. 1413; Toderi – Vannel no. 813.
R Later cast, nearly very fine 100,--

Moses's depiction with horns (in this case with ram's horns) traces back to the book Exodus's Latin translation by the church father Hieronymus. He translated the Hebrew text of Exodus 34, 30 into Latin: "videntes autem Aaron et filii Israhel cornutam Mosi faciem timuerunt prope accedere." (Aaron and all the people of Israel saw Moses, and behold, the skin of his face shone, and they were afraid to come near him). There can be no doubt that the Hebrew text wanted to say that Moses's face was glorified, when he came down from mount Sinai with the two tablets inscribed with Yahweh's commandments. To all appearances, Hieronymus thought that in Hebrew "horned" was a metaphoric expression for a luminous face reflecting the glory of God. It was quite late in West European art – namely in the High Middle Ages – that the visual arts started to represent Moses horned. The most famous representation of ‚Moses cornatus' is Michelangelo's statue in St. Peter in Rome. Ram's horns as Moses's head ornament – as in the case of this medallion – may have been chosen for their resemblance to the shofar which was a well known symbol for Judaism.



2531 1:1,3

MEDALS DEDICATED TO PERSONS

2531 **Grünfeld, Alfred. *1852, †1924. Musician.** One-sided bronze plaque 1902, signed by J. Tautenhayn jun., in commemoration of his 50th birthday. ALFRED / GRÜNFELD head to the r. 71,13 x 51,44 mm; 97,92 g. Niggl 772. Extremely fine 50,--

Alfred Grünfeld (1852-1924) was a well-known Austrian-Jewish piano player and composer of operas and operettas.

2532

2532 **Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim. 1729-1781. Poet and Philosopher.** Silver medal 1929, signed by F. W. Hörnlein, in commemoration of his 200th birthday. Bust to l.//Between two crossed laurel twigs in three lines: 1729 / 22. JANUAR / 1929. On the rim hallmark: SÄCHS MÜNZE 999. 35,84 mm; 19,99 g. Arnold/Fischer/Arnold 224. Matte finish, near uncirculated 25,--

364 examples of this medallion were minted in silver by the mint of Muldenhütten.

2533 1,5:1 2533

2533 **Mendelssohn, Moses. *1729 Dessau, † 1786 Berlin. German Jewish philosopher.** Silver medal, undated, around 1774, signed by Abraham Abramson. Bust to the left, around MOSES MENDELSSOHN – I. ABRAHAM & F.//Skull with butterfly sitting on its top, above it PHAEDON, beneath it in exergue NATVS / MDCCXXIX. 43,53 mm; 27,45 g. Friedenberg S. 54 f.; Hoffmann 251.
Dark Patina, holed, otherwise extremely fine 150,--

One of the most widely read books of the German Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, the grandfather of the composer Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, was "Phaedon oder über die Unsterblichkeit der Seele" (Phaedo or On the Immortality of Souls), published in 1767. On this book's title-engraving, Socrates takes a look at a skull on whose top a butterfly is sitting. This medallion depicts a section of this image. In order to understand it, it is important to know that the Greek word for butterfly "psyche" can also mean "soul". The butterfly becomes a suitable image for the soul's immortality, if one realises the fantastic change from egg to caterpillar and chrysalis and finally the last change into a richly coloured butterfly.

2534

2534 **Sonnenthal, Adolf. *1834, †1909. Actor.** Bronze medal 1881, signed by J. Schwerdtner in commemoration of his 25th stage-anniversary at the Burgtheater in Vienna. ADOLF SONNENTHAL K.K. HOFSCHAUSPIELER UND REGISSEUR, 1856 1. JUNI 1881 (Adolf Sonnenthal, Imperial and Royal court-actor and stage director from 1856 to the 1st of June 1881) around bust to the l., J. SCHWERDTNER below bust//ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DAS 25 JÄHRIGE KÜNSTLER-JUBILÄUM GEWIDMET VON VEREHRERN (In remembrance of the artist's 25th anniversary dedicated by devotees) around view of the old Burg-Theatre, alongside the old Horse-riding School. 60,42 mm; 84,31 g. Wurzb. 8479.
Extremely fine 50,--

1,5:1

2535

JUDAICA

2535 Tin medal, undated, the medal must be minted before 1714, unsigned (in the style of the medallion maker Christoph Wermuth [1661-1739]). On the edge of a water a protestant priest clothed in his vestment holds an opened book in his left hand and pours water over the head of a Jew to be baptized with his right hand. The Jew is tied to a millstone. Behind the Jew an executioner or his assistant is about to push the baptized Jew into the water; around the scornful inscription: SO BLEIBT ER AM BESTÆNDIGSTEN („By this means he will remain the most faithful possible“)//SELTEN / WIRD EIN IUD / EIN CHRIST , / ER HAB DENN WAS / BEGANGEN , / AUCH THUT ERS MEIST / UMBS GELDT , / DASS ER NICHT / HÄNGEN DARFF , / DENN WANN ERS / ANDERS STIEHL , / SO STRAFFT MANN / IHN ZU / SCHARFF („A Jew will rarely become a Christian, unless he has committed a crime. In most cases also money is involved. His objective is not to be hanged. If he had stolen it under other circumstances [= without having converted], he would have been punished all too severely“) in 14 lines, beneath the inscription 3 stars. On the medal's rim remains of the inscription: SO WAHR DIE MAUS DIE KATZ NIT FRISST , WIRD DER IUD KEIN WAHRER CHRIST ("As true as the mouse does not devour the cat, the Jew will never become a true Christian"). 43,75 mm; 25,53 g. Coll. Fieweger 76; Friedenberg S. 14; Kirschner 2; Wohlfahrt 55 089. **Very rare.** Very fine 200,--

In history again and again Jews were forced to convert to Christianity, but it also happened that some of them voluntarily became Christians. In either case many Christians mistrusted the converts and suggested other motives than religious ones for their conversion. Christian suspicions against converted Jews are reflected by this medallion. The scene on its obverse traces back to Martin Luther's advice to a certain Menius who was a preacher at Eisenach: "Si denuo Judaeus baptizandus sibi offeratur, eum se in pontem Albis ducturum, et suspenso de colle lapide in aquis praecipitaturum, ne mutata animi sententia, baptismum convitiis insectur." (If once more a Jew offers himself for being baptized, he should be led to a bridge over the river Elbe and with a millstone around his neck pushed into the waters, in order to avoid that he after having changed his mind blasphemes baptism). Cf. O.A. Wolf, Zwei auf Judentaufen bezügliche Medaillen, Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums 44, 1900, 539-541 who bases himself on J.J. Schudt, Jüdische Merkwürdigkeiten: vorstellend, was sich Denkwürdiges in den neuen Zeiten bey einigen Jahrhunderten mit den in alle 4 Theile der Welt, sonderlich durch Teutschland zerstreuten Juden zugetragen; sammt einer vollständigen Franckfurter Juden-Chronik; mit Kupfern und Figuren, Leipzig 1718, 303. The verdict SO WAHR DIE MAUS DIE KATZ NIT FRISST , WIRD DER IUD KEIN WAHRER CHRIST ("As true as the mouse does not devour the cat, the Jew will never become a true Christian") over converted Jews is medieval and was once inscribed in a wall of Freising cathedral.

2536

2537

2538

2536 Cast silver medal, undated, around 1700, unsigned, in the style of the medallion maker Christoph Wermuth. In a heathland scenery a fox is fleeing from a wolf in sheep's clothing, above the wolf O VVLPES / QVID FVGIS / ME / QVIS SVM / VIDESNE (Fox, why are you fleeing from me? Do you not see, who I am?) in five lines; above the fox: NOVI TE / FVGIO TE / QVIA ES / NEQVAM / IN CVTE (I know you, and I flee from you, as you are a no-good, even in this skin!) in five lines//WER DA / TRAVET EINEM / WOLF AVF GRVNER HEID / EINEN IVDEN / BEY SEINEN EID / EINEN BOESEN PFAFFEN / VND RABULISTEN BEY / IHREN GEWISSEN / DER WIRD VON / ALLEN VIREN / BESCHISSEN (Who trusts a wolf on the green heath, a Jew's oath, a wicked cleric's and a hair-splitting quibbler's conscience, he will be cheated by all four of them) in 11 lines. 42,02 mm; 31,56 g. Friedenberg S. 12 f.; Kirschner 6; Wohlfahrt 55 043. **Very rare.** Later cast, very fine 200,--

Ex Kricheldorf 29, Stuttgart 1987, no. 1195.

The medallion denounces credulity, but also shows antisemitic tendencies. Unfortunately the dictum breathes the spirit of Martin Luther who in his tract "Von den Juden und iren Lügen" serves traditional anti-Jewish sentiments: "Trau keinem Wolf auf wilder Heiden//Auch keinem Juden auf seine Eiden//Glaub keinem Papst auf sein Gewissen//Wirst sonst von allen Drein beschissen" (Do not trust a wolf on wild heathland and a Jew's oaths. Do not believe in a pope's conscience, otherwise you will be cheat by all three). Luther's famous saying was taken up by Elvira Bauer, a nursery school teacher, who had fallen victim to the Nationalsocialistic racist mania; in 1936 she published a children's book with the title "Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud bei seinem Eid"! Ein Bilderbuch für Groß und Klein'; its objective was to implant the Nazi's hatred of Jews in the German people.

2537 Bronze medal 1796, unsigned. A token of the Cabbage Society issued on the occasion of the Purimfestival in 1796. Cauliflower, around CABBAGE – SOCIETY//PURIM 1796 around a flower with six petals. Engraved edge: AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. 32,18 mm; 14,74 g. Friedenberg S. 82 ff. **Very rare.** Very fine 150,--

The token-shaped medal is published by Dalton/Hamer, The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century, London 1910 (repr. by Stow, Mass. 1967) as number 227 in the Middlesex section. Friedenberg mentions other examples which were produced in 1780 and 1814. The meaning of the medal is still puzzling, as neither a Cabbage Society nor the reason for the minting of them is known. In connection to another token with the image of George Washington and the US flab beneath the legend LIBERTY AND SECURITY (Dalton/Hamer ibid. 243) which has the same words around the rim, Friedenberg interprets the medals as an expression of secret support for American independence. The suggestion of the Purim festival can also be understood in this context, a festival which also celebrates the freedom of a (Jewish) people.

2538 Aluminium medal 1923, signed by F. W. Hörnlein, directed against the usurers during the German inflation period after 1st World War. Obese naked man is sitting on corn sheaf and by this clearly identifiable as a man who tries to exploit the needs of his fellow men//In 7 lines: IN / BÖSEN ZEITEN / IST OHN ZWEIFEL / EIN MENSCH / OFT DES ANDERN / TEUFEL / 1923 (In bad times, there can be no doubt, men can turn out to be other men's devil). 38,15 mm; 6,72 g. Arnold/Fischer/Arnold 180; Kirschner 30. Extremely fine 100,--

24.552 pieces of this aluminium medal were minted. These medals fall back on the motif of the Corn-Jew, which was used for invectives against the Jews as early as in the 17th c.

2539

2539 Bronze jeton, undated (minted in the nineteen-twenties), unsigned. THE GREAT DRIVE FOR A HOME FOR THE AGED – HELP US BUILD – HOME OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL around a view of the old people's home in Manhattan – 232 E. 10 ST.//CONTRIBUTION – ONE DOLLAR / HELP US / AND / GOD / WILL / HELP YOU. 33,01 mm; 10,14 g. Nearly extremely fine 75,--

Originally the "Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel" was a charity organisation of Manhatten, which since its founding in 1909 collected money in order to built an aged people's home. In 1914 the charity organisation succeeded in purchasing a building where it could establish such a home for aged Jewish people. In the nineteen-twenties the organisation appealed several times for donations by producing medals which were given to the donors. This medal may be one them. For the history of the "Home of The Sons and Daughters of Israel" cf. Robert D. Leonard Jr.: Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel: Its History and Contribution Tokens, in: The Shekel 38, Nr. 6, 2005, 14-23.

2541

2540

2541

2540 Silvered bronze medal, undated (1934), produced by L. Chr. Lauer, Nuremberg. EIN NAZI FÄHRT NACH PALÄSTINA (a Nazi travels to Palestine) around Star of David//In three lines UND ERZÄHLT / DAVON IM / ANGRIFF (and speaks of it in the 'Angriff' [Attack]); swastika above. 35,42 mm; 15,88 g. Kirschner 48. Edge fault, the surfaces slightly rubbed, extremely fine 100,--

In April 1933 the journalist and SS-member Leopold von Mildenstein and Kurt Tuchler, a Zionist living in Berlin, together with their wives went on a journey to Palestine. Tuchler wanted to show the Nazis that the so-called solution of the Jewish question should be the German Jews' emigration to Palestine. In Palestine von Mildenstein met Ben Gurion and was full of admiration for the Jewish activities there. Back in Germany von Mildenstein wrote some articles in the Nazi journal 'Angriff' in order to convince the Germans of his emigration idea, but he failed. Tragically, von Mildenstein recruted Adolf Eichmann for the government department which had to deal with the 'solution of the Jewish question'. Von Mildenstein himself had to leave this department after a dispute with Reinhard Heydrich, one of the organisers of the Shoah. This rare medal commemorates von Mildenberg's action little known today.

2541 Bronze medal, 1966, signed by P. Vincze, commemorating Edmond and James de Rothschild. Two medallions with their busts facing each other, EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD FATHER OF THE YISHUV AND HIS SON / JAMES WHO GAVE / THE KNESSET / ITS HOME, the same text also in Hebrew, P VINCZE//View of the Knesset, beneath it three scenes which symbolise agriculture, education and technical production. Signature of P. VINCZE in Latin and Hebrew characters. Edge lettering in Latin and Hebrew STATE OF ISRAEL AVG 1966, Menorah. 59,00 mm; 76,92 g. Matte finish, extremely fine 100,--

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, 1845-1934, was a member of the French Rothschild family. He was a very active philanthropist and patron who particularly supported the Jews in Palestine by purchasing vast areas of land and bestowing them upon Jewish settlers. Also his son James and his daughter-in-law promoted the Zionist movement. James de Rothschild granted large sums for the construction of the Knesset, i.e. the house of Parliament in Jerusalem.

PALESTINE
RARE ANCIENT OBJECTS

Ancient Jewish History and Life by Gems, Seal Impressions, Weights and Other Rare Objects (From the Period of the Assyrian occupation to Late Antiquity)

Long before the first coins, which testify the administrative district of YHWD (Judaea), were minted, Jewish life in Palestine becomes tangible by gem stones and seal impressions engraved with paleo-Hebrew script. It is hardly surprising that the Samel siblings, who were so much aware of Jewish history, integrated some of these objects into their collection. Most of them date back to the 8th c. BCE, when the kings of the Neo-Assyrian Empire dominated almost the entire Near East. Since 722/720 BCE Judaea, as well as Egypt, belonged to their dominion.

The gems which form part of this collection could be used for both economic transactions and legal activities. Closed vessels, which had been filled with agricultural products like corn, oil and wine, as well as strapped bundles of precious commodities were secured by wet lumps of clay into which a seal was pressed. Such bullae were also attached to documents, in order to confirm their authenticity. In private and public archives there are sometimes thousands of such bullae found during excavations. Very often these seals had the form of a scaraboid, i.e. of a gem with a flat oval base and a somewhat rounded back, from which it took its modern name of a 'beetle-like gem', i.e. scaraboid. The flat base of the scaraboids was engraved with images or text, sometimes with both, almost always laterally reversed. As a general rule the gems with images are older. The Samel collection presents some very interesting depictions. Judaea's proximity to Egypt is reflected by a (Horus) falcon with an Ankh symbol before it. A lion with wide open jaws may be understood as a Jewish motif alluding to Judah, but normally the text consisted of personal names, primarily the name of the person, who owned that particular seal. Very often the name of that person's father was added, occasionally also a title. Such seal stones could be attached to a finger ring – two examples can be found in the Samel collection – or were drilled through lengthwise, in order to avoid losing them. We can be certain that such gems were relatively expensive objects, so their holders apparently belonged to the higher social strata of Jewish society, e.g. rich landowners, long-distance merchants, senior officials and members of the royal family. In the Samel collection a nice chrysocolla gem once belonged to a certain Hillelyahu who is referred to as a king's son. A clay bulla which may be linked with Samaria shows a high Oriental dignitary riding in a biga.

It may be a little surprising that three of the seal stones were owned by women. Helga Weippert 677 underlined that seals engraved with female names are very rare, especially because the fields of activities in which seal stones were used were male domains. In two cases the female anthroponymies are followed neither by the name of the woman's father nor by that of her husband. Only in the case of Naama the name of her father Saal is mentioned in her seal stone's inscription.

Some Jewish stone weights which enrich this collection deserve further attention. Some of them fascinate by their antiquity, such as the hemispherical weights of the Assyrian period. An astonishing 100-shekel weight renders very interesting information by the Greek inscription engraved into it.

Some pieces dating from Late Antiquity – pendants decorated with the menorah and a pair of golden earrings – lead us into Jewish life in the period of Late Antiquity. A very interesting piece is a silver amulet against fever and chills for a certain Shimon. In antiquity malaria was rife in many areas of the Mediterranean. High fever and chills mentioned in the amulet are typical symptoms of malaria. Ancient people attributed such illness to the work of the devil or an evil eye.

2542

Assyrian Period, 720-600 BCE.

2542 Bronze finger ring with turnable scaraboid made of black shale, inscribed with "(Seal) of Benayahu, (son of) Zacharyahu". 500,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A1.

2543

1,5:1

2544

1,5:1

2545

2:1

2543 Scaraboid made of bright red-yellowish jasper, lengthwise perforated, engraved with "(Seal) of Hatzuf, son of Yošayahu". 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A2.

2544 Scaraboid made of reddish brown Radiolarit with yellow mottles, lengthwise perforated, engraved with "(Seal) of Ahimelik, son of Matanyahu". 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A3.

2545 Scaraboid made of green chrysocolla, lengthwise perforated, engraved with "(Seal) of Hilleyahu, the king's son". **Seals belonging to a member of a royal family are very rare.** 750,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A4.
Weippert 677 lists 9 other seal stones which mention a bn hmlk, i.e. 'the son of a king'. Overbeck – Meshorer no. A4.

2546

1,5:1

2547

2:1

2548

2:1

2546 Scaraboid made of reddish quartz crystal, lengthwise perforated, engraved with "For Aluf, son of Amos" 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A5.

2547 Scaraboid made of greenish shale, lengthwise perforated, engraved with "(Seal) of Gedalyahu, son of Ahiben". 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A6.

2548 Scaraboid made of reddish jasper, lengthwise perforated, 13.5 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Beanyahu, son of Shalum". 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A7.

2549

2:1

2550

1:1

2551

2551

2549 Scaraboid made of reddish jasper, lengthwise perforated, 12 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Sroyahu, son of Yatom". 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A8.

2550 Scaraboid made of lapis lazuli, lengthwise perforated, 14 mm, engraved with "(Seal of) Naama, daughter of Saal" and the depiction of an instrument with 6 strings. **Women's seals are rare.** 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A9.

2551 Scaraboid made of greyish-white quartzite, lengthwise perforated, 14 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Zuzi". 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A10

All enlargements horizontally mirrored

2552 Scaraboid made of reddish jasper, lengthwise perforated, 15 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Menachem, (son) of Padyahu". 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A11.

2553 Scaraboid made of darkish greeschist, unperforated, 14mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Silea", above a Horus falcon, behind him the Pharaoh's flail, in front of him an Ankh-like object, i.e. the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic character that reads "life". 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A12.

2554 Scaraboid made of greyish-white chalcedony, perforated lengthwise, 15 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Gamryahu, son of Natan". 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A13.

2555 Scaraboid made of green chrysocolla, lengthwise perforated, 19 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of [..]knia, (son of) Yehoaz ?". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A14.

2556 Scaraboid made of bright red jasper, lenghtways perforated, 15.5 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Meshulem, son of Pekacher". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A15.

2557 Scaraboid made of red carnelian, lengthwise perforated, 16.5 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Saada", followed by an Ankh-symbol in one line. Above a double-winged Egyptian cobra (uraeus), below a winged sun disc. **Women's seals are rare.** 500,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A16.

2558 Quite flat caraboid made of heavily plumbiferous silver, lengthwise perforated, 16 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Hashaya, son of Shavel". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A17.

2559 Bronze scaraboid, lengthwise perforated, 12 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Zeb, son of Ezer". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A18.

2560 Scaraboid made of black shale, lengthwise perforated, 15 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Ahtar, Sohn of Hasheiahu" and with the depiction of a gazelle or wild goat, behind it a stylised tree. 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A19.

2561

2:1

2562

2:1

2563

2:1

2561 Scaraboid made of bright red chalcedony, lengthwise perforated, 20 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Hanan" above a lion, ist jaws stretched wide open, its tail raised, striding to the r.

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A20. **Very rare: Seal of a woman.** 500,--

For this motif cf. Weippert 674. The lion is linked with Jacob's son Judah who is called 'a young lion' (gur aryeh) by his father (Genesis 49, 9: "Judah is a lion's whelp"). Today the lion is depicted in Jerusalem's municipal coat of arms. In antiquity many Jews living in the diaspora were named ΛεόντιοςLeontios which means 'lion-like' or 'descending from a lion' in order to avoid the name Judah sounding alien to the Greek speaking people, cf. L. Robert, Inscriptions grecques de Sidè en Pamphylie, RPh 32, 1958, 15-53, esp. 42 n. 7 (= ders., Opera Minora Selecta 5, 155-193, esp. 182 n. 7); J. Nollé, Side im Altertum. Geschichte und Zeugnisse II, Bonn 2001, 512 f. n. 4 f. In the same way Jewish people living in a Yiddish speaking diaspora were called Loew.

2562 Scaraboid made of bone, lengthwise perforated, 13 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Eliyahu, (son) of Elishama". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A21.

2563 Scaraboid made of black shale, lengthwise perforated, 16 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Nehme, son of Mechiahu". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A22.

2564

2:1

2565

2:1

2566

2:1

2564 Scaraboid made of reddish jasper, lengthwise perforated, 13 mm,engraved with "(Seal) of Shalem, (son) of Shefa". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A23.

2565 Scaraboid made of black shale, lengthwise peforated, 16.5 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Meshulam, (son) of Jehozarah". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A24.

2566 Scaraboid made of greenish-brown jasper, lengthwise perforated, 13 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Baruchia, son of Ashaya". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A26.

2567

2:1

2568

2569

2:1

2567 Bronze scaraboid, lengthwise perforated, 14.5 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Tybryf, (son) of Zewhy". 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A27.

2568 Bronze finger ring with turnable scaraboid, lengthwise perforated, 10 mm, engraved with the image of three persons holding hand (in order to perform a dance?); beneath this scene a palm frond; no inscription. 400,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A28.

2569 Scaraboid made of bone, lengthwise perforated, 14 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of Yehad, son of Hananu" (an Ammonite product , written in Aramaic). 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A29.

All enlargements horizontally mirrored

Horizontally mirrored 2570 2570

2570 Scaraboid made of carbonized bone, lengthwise perforated, 13 mm, engraved with "(Seal) of [..]hu, son of [..]nabyahu"; on the reverse an engraved fish (a Moabite product, written in Aramaic). 200,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A30.

2571 1,5:1 2572 1,5:1 2573 1,5:1

2571 Brownish-grey clay bulla, 20 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Yeshayahu, son of Elimelik". 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A31.

2572 Reddish-brown clay bulla, 13 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Mypillel, son of Meshulam".f 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A32.

2573 Greyish-black clay bulla, burnt, 15 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Gy, son of Hoshayahu". 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A33.

2574 1,5:1 2575 1,5:1 2576 1,5:1

2574 Brownish-grey clay bulla, 15 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Amdy[..], daughter of Platia". 50,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A34.

2575 Black clay bulla, burnt, 14 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Neryahu, (son of) Ahy[ah?]". 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A35.

2576 Light brown clay bulla, 12 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Lelem, son of Ezaryahu". 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A36.

2577 1,5:1 2578 1,5:1 2579 1,5:1

2577 Brownish-grey clay bulla, 17 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Magen, son of Platyahu". 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A37.

2578 Fragment of a light greyish-brown clay bulla, 13 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Yeh [.., son of …]". 25,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A38.

2579 Brownish-grey clay bulla, 14.5 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Homet, son of Hagab". 30,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A39.

2580 Dark grey clay bulla, 16 mm, with an unsignificant defect, with the impression "(Seal) of Azaryahu, Sohn of Sameh". 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A41.

2581 Light brown clay bulla, 15 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Elnathan, (son of) Yekamyahu". 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A42.

2582 Blackish clay bulla, burnt, 16 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Elyram, (son of) Shmaayahu". 25,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A43.

2583 Blackish clay bulla, burnt, 16.5 mm, with the impression "(Seal) of Yhoah, son of Elaz". 100,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A44.

2584 Blackish clay bulla, burnt, 20.5 mm, with the impression of an oriental dignitary with his charioteer, riding in a carriage and pair to the r. 200,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A45.
The image recalls the depiction of the famous double shekel of Sidon, showing the Persian Great King riding on a horse carriage.

2585 Hemispherical small weight made of limestone, 2.38 g, most likely 1/5 shekel of a shekel standard of 11,40 g, engraved with 4 vertical stroke (= 4 Gerah, as a shekel was equal of 20 Gerah). 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A55.

2586 Hemispherical small weight made of limestone, 7.70 g (most likley = 3/4 shekel or 15 Gerah), engraved with Nym in Paleo-Hebrew script. 75,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A56.

2587 Hemispherical stone weight with some chipping, 44.46 g, most likely a 4 shekel weight. 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A57.

2588 Hemispherical stone weight with some chipping, 44.38 g, most likely a 4 shekel weight. 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A58.

Persian Period, 539-333 BCE.

2589 Conical stamp seal made of glass, height 17 mm, widest diameter 15 mm, spotted patina, engraved with the depiction of a palm tree with date clusters (symbolising the tree of life), flanked by two wild goats. 400,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A53.

2590

Roman Period.

2590 **Reign of Agrippa II ?** Cheese loaf-like weight made of white limestone with brown patina, greatest diameter 10 cm, height ca. 5.5 cm, engraved with: L Ε βασιλέ|ως | Ἀγρίππου | Ἀθάμα (Year 5 of [the reign] of King Agrippa. [Weight] of Athamas). 2.000,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A59.

Prima facie, it is unclear, whether the king mentioned in this inscription is Agrippa I or Agrippa II. The lack of Agrippa I's title 'megas' may be used as an argument for the identification of the king, after whose reign the weight is dated, with Agrippa II. The name of the owner of this weight, Athamas, is of great interest: Athamas is a very rare Greek mythological name, but it is highly improbable to find a bearer of this name, which falls back to a Boiotian and Thessalian hero, in Judaea. Also the use of the wrong genitive form Athama instead of Athamantos (cf. W. Pape – G. Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen I, A-K, Braunschweig 1911, 23) shows that we are not dealing with a Greek living in Judaea but with a Jew. Agrippa II's realm mainly comprised of territories with a mixed population, where Greek was used as a common language (cf. the language used for the inscription) and where many Jews tried to become integrated in the existing society while maintaining their religious and cultural identity as far as possible. This endeavour is reflected by the names given to Jewish children in this area or generally in the diaspora. Quite often Jewish parents gave their children Greek names which could be understood as translations of Hebrew names (e.g. Salome = Eirene, Theodoros = Nathanael, Gelasios = Itzhak), as allusions to them (Leontios = Juda) or homonyms of Hebrew names (Jason = Joshua). Athamas, the name inscribed into the weight, belongs to the last category: It is the hellenised form of the Jewish name Adam; cf. e.g. J. Mélèze-Modrzejewski, Les tourments de Paul de Tarse, in: Symposion 1988. Vorträge zur griechischen und hellenistischen Rechtsgeschichte (Siena – Pisa, 6.-8. Juni 1988), Köln/Wien 1990, 320 f. In coming to a conclusion, this weight bears witness to both the situation in Agrippa II's kingdom and the Jews' difficult life in the diaspora.

2591

2592

Late Antiquity.

2591 Glass pendant, 18 mm, showing the menorah, flanked by shofar and lulav. 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A65.

2592 Glass pendant, 18 mm, showing the menorah, flanked by shofar and lulav. 150,--
Overbeck – Meshorer no. A66.

2593

2594

2595

2593 Bronze finger ring, 18 mm showing the menorah, flanked by lulav and shofar. 300,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A 67.

2594 Ring plate of a bronze finger ring showing the menorah flanked by shofar and lulav indicated only by two vertical strokes. 40,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A68.

2595 Lead bulla, 18 mm, showing the menorah flanked by two objects which may be identified as shofar and lulav; on the rev. IAC in Greek characters (which could be interpreted as the first three letters of the name Ἰάσων = Joshua). 75,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A69.

2596

1,5:1

2596

2596 Silver amulet against the devil, evil eye, fever and chills, 30 x 40 mm, engraved with 11 lines of a text drawn up in Hebrew. The small and fragile object was originally rolled and enclosed in a capsule. Meshorer tried to decipher the difficult legible text: "This amulet is for Shimon, the son of Shapira against all [evils?] like the Satain, the evil eye, fever and chills, [especially against the Daemon who causes chills. In the name of the god of Israel" – 4 lines of magical letters and symbols – …] God's divine presence upon my head [… – …] chase away the Satan […,] the Lord of heavenly armies … God – of Israel". 1.250,--

Overbeck – Meshorer no. A70.

2597

2598

2597 Glass pendant, x, showing a lion with raised tail, striding to the l., above it crescent. In this case, we cannot be sure that the lion is an allusion to Judah. The crescent above the animal rather indicates that the image refers to a star constellation or only to that of sun and moon. 100,--

Inv. 72

Late Antiquity (or Roman Period?).

2598 A pair of antique golden earpendants, consisting of drop-shaped corpus decorated with spirals and granulated golden ribbons; from the corpus an agglomeration of three ball-like objects is hanging down; they may be interpreted as pomegranates; granulation. 1.000,--

DIE IN UNSEREN KATALOGEN 333 - 336
ANGEBOTENEN OBJEKTE UNTERLIEGEN DER DIFFERENZBESTEUERUNG
MIT AUSNAHME DER NACHFOLGENDEN AUFGEFÜHRTEN LOSNUMMERN,
DIE DER REGELBESTEUERUNG UNTERLIEGEN:

ALL LOTS IN OUR AUCTIONS 333 - 336
CAN BE SOLD UNDER THE MARGIN SCHEME TAXATION SYSTEM,
EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING LOT NUMBERS:

Auktion 335:

Nrn. 3372, 3417, 3637, 3659, 3733, 3766, 3789, 3867, 4245, 4276, 4355, 4360, 4378, 4401, 4690, 4753, 5273, 5301, 5433

Auktion 336:

Nrn. 6030, 6055, 6087, 6125, 6128, 6521, 6568, 6597, 6664, 6691, 6751, 6829, 6830, 6972, 7033, 7038, 7615, 7742, 7750, 7758, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7767, 7768, 7770, 7771, 7772, 7773, 7774, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7778, 7779, 7782, 7783, 7784, 7786, 7787, 7789, 7790, 7797, 7798, 7799, 7814

„Königreich Württemberg 1851 bis 1875“

Die Sammlung FRITZ TROST

Auktion in Stuttgart am 4. April 2020

in den Räumen der Privatbank Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG

90-Kreuzer-Frankatur in die USA incl. einem Viererblock der 18-Kreuzer-Marke.
Künker-Kunden wird es interessieren, daß der Entwurf für diese Briefmarken von Münzmeister Korn aus Bern/Schweiz stammt.

Nachdem die erste Briefmarke der Welt 1840 in England erschien, wurden im Königreich Württemberg ab 1851 erste Briefmarken herausgegeben. FRITZ TROST und sein Vater EUGEN TROST formten über einen Zeitraum von 90 Jahren die bedeutendste Sammlung über das Königreich Württemberg, die in der Geschichte der Philatelie existiert hat. Alle wichtigen Stücke der Württemberg-Philatelie sind in dieser Sammlung vereint, deren Auflösung in einer über Jahre gehenden Auktionsserie eine einmalige Chance für eine neue Sammlergeneration ist.

Für weitere Auskünfte zu dieser Sammlung, für generelle Informationen über die Philatelie und für Einlieferungen in unsere regelmäßig stattfindenden Auktionen stehen wir Ihnen jederzeit zur Verfügung.

DR·PHIL·W·DERICHS
KÖLN
Briefmarkenauktion

DR. WILHELM DERICHS GMBH

Köln: Bonner Straße 501 · 50968 Köln (Marienburg) · Tel. 0221 2576602 · Fax 0221 2576745 · derichs_gmbh@web.de

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KÜNKER AM DOM
Sammlermünzen & Edelmetalle

Hubert Ruß

Die mittelalterlichen Münzen des Hochstiftes Würzburg

Das Mittelalter kannte über 500 Jahre nur ein Münznominal, einen anfangs etwa ein Gramm schweren Pfennig (Denar). Dennoch beeindruckt die Vielfalt der Bilddarstellungen auf den Münzen, die die Würzburger Münzprägung zwischen 900 und 1495 hervorbrachte. Die frühesten Prägungen stammen von den weltlichen Herrschern, angefangen bei dem Karolinger Ludwig dem Kind über die ottonischen Kaiser bis hin zu den Saliern Heinrich IV. und Heinrich V.

Bereits um das Jahr 1000 ließ Bischof Heinrich I. (995-1018) noch anonyme Pfennige ausgeben, unter Bruno (1034-1045) erscheint erstmals der Name des Bischofs auf den Münzen. Die kaiserlichen Prägungen traten zurück.

Unter den Münzherren der folgenden Jahrhunderte finden sich berühmte Bischöfe wie Embricho, Konrad I. von Querfurt, Otto und Hermann von Lobdeburg, Berthold von Sternberg, Gottfried und Albrecht von Hohenlohe oder Gerhard von Schwarzburg. Sie alle prägten das Münzbild sowie die Metrologie der Würzburger Münzen nachhaltig.

Um den Anforderungen des Geldverkehrs zu genügen, wurden gegen Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts erstmals auch Goldmünzen und größere Silbernominale wie Groschen, Halbgroschen und Schillinge ausgegeben.

Mit dem vorliegenden Katalog wird ein umfassendes Korpuswerk vorgelegt, das die bisher bekannten Münzen um viele neue Typen und Varianten erweitert. Erstmals wurden auch die entsprechenden Archivalien ausgewertet.

Ausgehend von einer kurzen Beschreibung der Amtszeit der Bischöfe, die v.a. auf die Ereignisse ausgerichtet ist, die für die Münzprägung von Bedeutung sind, werden die jeweiligen Pfennigtypen in Motivgruppen zusammengefasst vorgestellt. Datierungsansätze für die durchwegs undatierten Würzburger Pfennige werden gegeben, soweit sie erschließbar sind. Ein Stichwortregister sowie detaillierte Fundaufstellungen erschließen das Werk für den Benutzer.

Erhältlich ab März 2020

Hubert Ruß
Die mittelalterlichen Münzen des Hochstiftes Würzburg
Münzgeschichte und Katalog der Prägungen von ca. 900 bis 1495
512 Seiten, Hardcover, Fadenbindung, 95 Euro

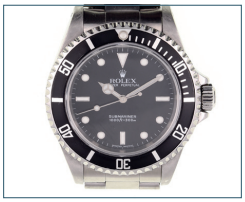
Künker Numismatik AG · Löwengrube 12 · 80333 München
Tel. +49 89 5527849 0 · sevice@kuenker-numismatik.de · www.kuenker-numismatik.de

Zeit
für Großes.

Rolex Daytona
Ref. 6239
Paul Newman

Rolex Submariner Ref. 16800
Matt dial

Tudor Submariner Ref. 7021
Snowflake



Rolex Submariner Ref. 14060M
No date

Ein Instrument, um die Zeit zu messen – und eigentlich doch so viel mehr. Uhren erzählen uns Geschichten, sind im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes Zeitzeugen. Über Jahrzehnte begleiten sie unseren Alltag, sind eng mit unserer persönlichen Historie verwoben. Vielleicht war deshalb der Weg von der Münze zur Uhr kein weiter – schließlich fasziniert uns auch an der Numismatik die Geschichte und die Geschichten, die eine Münze zu erzählen vermag.

Was als kleine Fantasie begann, entwickelte sich dann schnell zu etwas Großem: Die Idee für KÜNKER WATCHES ist geboren.

Mit einer spannenden Auswahl hochwertiger Uhren wird schon im Juni 2020 die erste Auktion von KÜNKER WATCHES stattfinden. Sie erwarten zeitlose Klassiker exklusiver Manufakturen. Wenn auch Sie unsere Leidenschaft für erstklassige Armbanduhren teilen, dann freuen wir uns sehr auf Ihre Einlieferung.

Liefern Sie in unsere Auktion Nr.1 im Juni 2020 ein!

Sie sind im Besitz hochwertiger Vintage-Uhren und möchten diese gerne in unsere Auktion einliefern? Wir nehmen Ihre Schätze mit Freude bis Ende Februar 2020 in unseren Niederlassungen in Osnabrück und München entgegen.

KÜNKER WATCHES

Daniel Gitbud
Geschäftsführung

Frank Richardsen
Akquise

KÜNKER WATCHES GmbH

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Leitfaden zur erfolgreichen schriftlichen Auktionsteilnahme

- Studieren Sie den Katalog sorgfältig und notieren Sie alle Lose, die interessant für Sie sind.
- Legen Sie für jedes Los Ihr persönliches Limit fest, das Sie maximal zu zahlen bereit sind.
- Füllen Sie das beiliegende Formular aus (siehe unten) und tragen Sie für jedes Los Ihr Höchstgebot ein.
- Schicken Sie uns Ihren Auftrag frühzeitig. Bei gleich hohen Geboten erhält das zuerst eingegangene Gebot den Zuschlag.
- Sie haben interessante Lose für insgesamt € 10.000,– gefunden, möchten jedoch nur € 2.000,– ausgeben. Kein Problem: Sie geben als Gesamtlimit (ohne Aufgeld) € 2.000,– an.
- Wenn Sie Fragen haben: Die MitarbeiterInnen unserer Kundenbetreuung sind für Sie da: Telefon 0800 5836537 (gebührenfrei).
- Wenn Sie telefonisch an unseren Auktionen teilnehmen möchten, ist das ab einer Schätzung von € 500,– pro Los möglich. Bitte teilen Sie uns diesen Wunsch mindestens einen Werktag vor Beginn der Versteigerung schriftlich mit.

Musterauftrag für schriftliche Gebote

Name, Adresse, Telefon

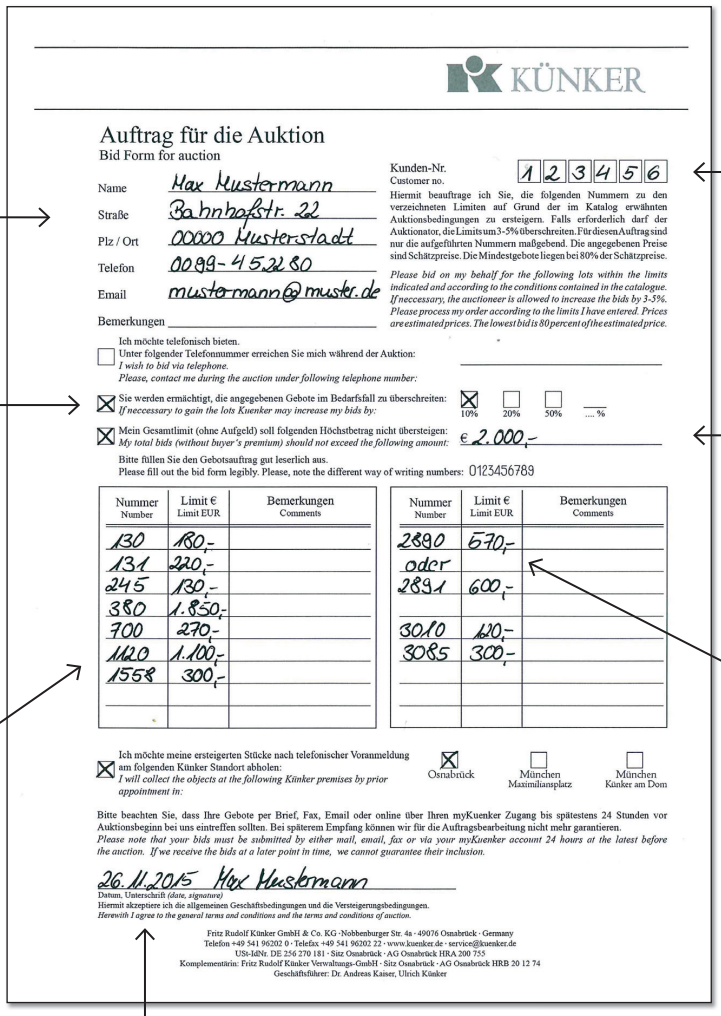
Ihre vollständige Anschrift ist wichtig, damit wir Ihren Auktionsauftrag annehmen und bearbeiten können. Ihre Telefonnummer brauchen wir, um Sie bei Rückfragen zu Ihren Geboten schnell erreichen zu können.

Überschreitung Ihrer Limits pro Einzellos

In der Praxis zeigt sich, dass oft mehrere Bieter mit ihren Geboten dicht beieinander liegen. Deshalb empfiehlt es sich, an dieser Stelle einer geringfügigen Überschreitung Ihrer Gebote zuzustimmen. Dadurch erhöhen sich Ihre Chancen, im Wettbewerb mit anderen den Zuschlag zu erhalten.

Losnummern und Gebote

Listen Sie alle Lose, für die Sie sich interessieren, mit ihrer Katalognummer auf und legen Sie für sich selbst fest, wie viel Sie bereit sind, für jedes einzelne Los zu bieten.



KÜNKER

Auftrag für die Auktion
Bid Form for auction

Name: Max Mustermann
Straße: Bahnhofstr. 22
Plz / Ort: 00000 Musterstadt
Telefon: 0089-45 22 80
Email: mustermann@muster.de
Bemerkungen

Kunden-Nr. / Customer no.: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Hiermit beauftrage ich Sie, die folgenden Nummern zu den verzeichneten Limiten auf Grund der im Katalog erwähnten Auktionsbedingungen zu ersteigern. Falls erforderlich darf der Auktionator, die Limits um 3-5% überschreiten. Für diesen Auftrag sind nur die aufgeführten Nummern maßgebend. Die angegebenen Preise sind Schätzpreise. Die Mindestgebote liegen bei 80% der Schätzpreise.

Please bid on my behalf for the following lots within the limits indicated and according to the conditions contained in the catalogue. If neccessary, the auctioneer is allowed to increase the bids by 3-5%. Please process my order according to the limits I have entered. Prices are estimated prices. The lowest bid is 80 percent of the estimated price.

☐ Ich möchte telefonisch bieten. Unter folgender Telefonnummer erreichen Sie mich während der Auktion:
I wish to bid via telephone. Please, contact me during the auction under following telephone number:

☒ Sie werden ermächtigt, die angegebenen Gebote im Bedarfsfall zu überschreiten: ☒ 10% ☐ 20% ☐ 50% ___ %
If neccessary to gain the lots Kuenker may increase my bids by:

☒ Mein Gesamtlimit (ohne Aufgeld) soll folgenden Höchstbetrag nicht übersteigen: € 2.000,–
My total bids (without buyer's premium) should not exceed the following amount:

Bitte füllen Sie den Gebotsauftrag gut leserlich aus.
Please fill out the bid form legibly. Please, note the different way of writing numbers: 0123456789

Nummer / Number	Limit € / Limit EUR	Bemerkungen / Comments
130	180,–	
131	220,–	
245	130,–	
380	1.850,–	
700	270,–	
1120	1.100,–	
1558	300,–	

Nummer / Number	Limit € / Limit EUR	Bemerkungen / Comments
2890	570,–	
oder		
2891	600,–	
3010	120,–	
3085	300,–	

☒ Ich möchte meine ersteigerten Stücke nach telefonischer Voranmeldung am folgenden Künker Standort abholen: ☒ Osnabrück ☐ München Maximilianplatz ☐ München Künker am Dom
I will collect the objects at the following Künker premises by prior appointment in:

Bitte beachten Sie, dass Ihre Gebote per Brief, Fax, Email oder online über Ihren myKuenker Zugang bis spätestens 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn bei uns eintreffen sollten. Bei späterem Empfang können wir für die Auftragsbearbeitung nicht mehr garantieren.
Please note that your bids must be submitted by either mail, email, fax or via your myKuenker account 24 hours at the latest before the auction. If we receive the bids at a later point in time, we cannot guarantee their inclusion.

26.11.2015 Max Mustermann
Datum, Unterschrift *(date, signature)*
Hiermit akzeptiere ich die allgemeinen Geschäftsbedingungen und die Versteigerungsbedingungen.
Herewith I agree to the general terms and conditions and the terms and conditions of auction.

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Geschäftsführer: Dr. Andreas Kaiser, Ulrich Künker

Ihre Kundennummer

Die Angabe Ihrer Kundennummer unterstützt uns bei der Bearbeitung Ihres Auktionsauftrages. Viele Vorarbeiten für die Auktion werden dadurch einfacher und es werden Fehler vermieden.

Begrenzung Ihres Gesamtlimits

Hier können Sie die Gesamtsumme Ihrer Gebote begrenzen und festlegen, was Sie insgesamt maximal bereit sind, auszugeben. Aufgeld und Mehrwertsteuer kommen später noch hinzu.

„Oder"-Gebote

Wenn Sie sich für mehrere Münzen interessieren, aber nur ein Stück davon erwerben wollen, können Sie Ihre Gebote einfach mit einem „Oder" verbinden. Wichtig: bei den „Oder"-Geboten können Sie nicht auf frühere Katalognummern zurückgreifen (z. B. 2890 oder 1558), da die Nr. 1558 dann bereits versteigert ist.

Unterschreiben Sie Ihren Auktionsauftrag ...

... nachdem Sie Ihre Angaben noch einmal überprüft haben. Ihre Unterschrift ist wichtig, denn damit bestätigen Sie uns, dass Sie tatsächlich teilnehmen wollen.

Wie entsteht der Preis einer Auktion?

Der im Auktionskatalog angegebene Preis ist ein Schätzpreis, der durch unsere Experten festgelegt wurde. Das Mindestgebot liegt bei 80 % dieses Wertes. Die Zuschlagpreise sind oft deutlich höher als die Schätzpreise. Als Auktionshaus müssen wir bereits vor der Auktion alle schriftlichen Gebote koordinieren. Folgende Beispiele sind im Bietverfahren möglich:

Beispiel 1 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,–)

Es liegt kein schriftlicher Auftrag vor: Der Auktionator ruft das Los in der Auktion mit € 800,– aus. Wenn im Saal nur ein Bieter darauf ein Gebot abgibt, erhält der Saalbieter den Zuschlag für € 800,–.

Beispiel 2 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,–)

Es liegen dem Auktionator drei schriftliche Gebote vor:

Bieter 1: Limit € 2.900,–
Bieter 2: Limit € 1.800,–
Bieter 3: Limit € 800,–

Nach der Versteigerungsordnung muss der Auktionator im Interesse von Bieter 1 und 2 angemessen überbieten (um ca. 5 bis 10 %). Der Ausrufpreis in der Auktion beträgt daher im Interesse von Bieter 1 € 1.900,– (obwohl die Schätzung € 1.000,– beträgt). Falls keine höheren Gebote aus dem Saal erfolgen, erhält Bieter 1 den Zuschlag für € 1.900,–. Das Höchstangebot von € 2.900,– musste nicht ausgeschöpft werden.

Beispiel 3 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,–)

Es liegt dem Auktionator nur ein schriftliches Gebot von € 850,– vor: Das Los wird in der Auktion mit € 800,– ausgerufen. Falls kein Bieter im Saal ein Gegenangebot abgibt, erhält der schriftliche Bieter den Zuschlag bei € 800,–.

Beispiel 4 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,–)

Es liegt dem Auktionator nur ein schriftliches Gebot von € 1.200,– vor: Der Auktionator ruft das Los mit € 800,– aus. Gibt es im Saal keinen Gegenbieter, erhält der schriftliche Bieter den Zuschlag bei € 800,–. Falls es im Saal Gegenbieter gibt, bietet der Auktionator für seinen schriftlichen Bieter bis maximal € 1.200,– und erteilt einem Gegenbieter im Saal erst bei mehr als € 1.200,– den Zuschlag.

Beispiel 5 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,–)

Es liegen drei Gebote von je € 975,– vor: Um Missverständnisse zu vermeiden, überzieht der Auktionator das zuerst eingegangene Gebot geringfügig und erteilt den Zuschlag bei € 1.000,–.

Antworten auf Fragen, die uns oft gestellt werden

- Zuschlagpreis/Aufgeld: Wir berechnen für Kunden in Deutschland und Ländern der Europäischen Union ein Aufgeld von 23 % auf den Zuschlagpreis, darin ist die gesetzliche Mehrwertsteuer enthalten. Wir berechnen Kunden in Drittländern, z. B. Norwegen, Schweiz, USA, ein Aufgeld von 20 %, wenn die Münzen durch uns exportiert werden.

Beispiel 1, Kunde in Deutschland	Zuschlagpreis	€	100,00
	Aufgeld 23 % (inkl. MwSt)	€	23,00
	Versandkosten, z. B. *	€	5,90
	Rechnungs-Betrag	€	128,90

Beispiel 2, Kunde in Norwegen	Zuschlagpreis	€	1.000,00
	Aufgeld 20 %	€	200,00
	Versandkosten, z. B. *	€	15,00
	Rechnungs-Betrag	€	1.215,00

- Mehrwertsteuer: In Deutschland und Ländern der Europäischen Union ist die Mehrwertsteuer im Rechnungsbetrag enthalten. In Ausnahmefällen unterliegen die Objekte der Vollbesteuerung. Das wird durch eine Liste im Auktionskatalog angezeigt. Seit dem 01.01.2000 sind einige Goldmünzen, die nach 1800 geprägt wurden, steuerfrei. Bei Fragen zu der MwSt-Berechnung rufen Sie uns an, gebührenfrei unter: 0800 5836537.
- Rücklosverkauf: Alle Lose, die in der Auktion nicht verkauft wurden, können Sie innerhalb von vier Wochen nach der Versteigerung zu 80 % des Schätzpreises (zzgl. 23 % Aufgeld inkl. Mehrwertsteuer) erwerben. Achtung: Viele Rücklose sind schnell vergriffen.
- Unser Spezialservice: Alle Bieter erhalten gratis die Ergebnisliste innerhalb von zwei Wochen nach der Auktion. Im Internet können Sie die Ergebnisliste der Auktion sofort nach der Auktion unter www.kuenker.de einsehen.

* Die Kosten für Versand und Versicherung werden nach Aufwand berechnet.

Besuchen Sie uns doch einmal persönlich auf der Auktion!

- Wir freuen uns sehr, wenn Sie persönlich nach Osnabrück kommen möchten. Das Flair einer Auktion und die Stimmung im Auktionssaal sind ein besonderes Erlebnis für Sie als Sammler. Osnabrück ist außerdem immer eine Reise wert und die persönliche Betreuung durch unsere Mitarbeiter wissen immer mehr Kunden zu schätzen.
- Bitte rufen Sie uns rechtzeitig an, damit wir Ihnen Tipps für die Anreise geben und Ihnen ein Hotelzimmer reservieren können. Sie erreichen uns gebührenfrei unter: 0800 5836537.
- Als erfolgreicher Bieter können Sie Ihre neu erworbenen Stücke gleich persönlich mit nach Hause nehmen. Als guter Kunde unseres Hauses haben Sie 20 Tage Zahlungsziel nach der Auktion.

Важная информация об участии на аукционе

- Наши аукционные правила и условия Вы можете найти в конце каталога.
- Мы просим Вас присылать Ваши ставки заранее. В противном случае вероятность ошибки при обработке заказа, присланного перед самым аукционом, возрастает.
- Приложенный образец заполнения письменного заказа поможет Вам при отправлении Ваших письменных ставок. Ставки можно отправить как по почте, так и по факсу : +49 541 96202 22 круглосуточно.
- Успешные заказы будут обрабатываться в порядке их поступления к нам. Все участники, которым не удалось что-либо купить на аукционе, будут также проинформированы после аукциона.
- Если Вы впервые принимаете участие в нашем аукционе, то мы рекомендуем Вам сообщить нам Ваш референц – аукционные дома, с которыми Вы уже сотрудничали. Или свяжитесь с нами по телефону.
- Мы гарантируем подлинность всех предметов, проданных на нашем аукционе, в течении неограниченного времени.
- Все участники нашего аукциона получают в течении 2-ух недель результаты торгов бесплатно.
- У Вас есть вопросы по определенной монете? Вы хотели бы лично принять участие в аукционе? У Вас возникли другие вопросы? Звоните нам по телефону +49 541 96202 68, и мы будем рады Вам помочь.

Мое заочное участие на аукционе

- Тщательно изучите наш каталог и запишите те лоты, которые Вас заинтересовали.
- Определите для Себя ту максимальную сумму, которую Вы готовы заплатить за каждый лот.
- Заполните приложенный формуляр.
- Отправьте нам Ваш заказ заранее. При 2-ух и более равных ставок на один и тот же лот преимущество получает ставка, пришедшая к нам первой (ранее других).
- Если стоимость выбранных Вами лотов составляет например 10.000 евро, а Вы могли бы потратить только 2.000 евро, то в этом случае укажите Ваш общий лимит в размере 2.000 евро.
- Если у Вас возникли вопросы по заполнению формуляра, звоните нам по телефону +49 541 96202 68. Наши сотрудники будут рады Вам помочь.

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- Мы будем рады Вашему личному присутствию в Оснабрюке. Атмосфера, которая стоит во время аукционных торгов в зале, особенная и непередаваемая.
- Для получения более подробной информации по Вашей поездке в Оснабрюк, в частности, бронирования номеров в гостинице, мы просим Вас заранее связаться с нами по телефону: +49 541 96202 68.
- Приобретенные на аукционе лоты Вы можете лично забрать после окончания торгов. Наши постоянные клиенты осуществляют оплату в течение 20 дней после получения счета. Участвующие в аукционе впервые осуществляют 100%-ую предоплату.

Участие по интернету

Все каталоги доступны для просмотра на нашем сайте в интернете по адресу www.kuenker.de. На сайте Вы можете выбрать интересующие Вас лоты и отправить Ваши ставки на нашу электронную почту service@kuenker.de. Если у Вас возникнут дополнительные вопросы, мы просим Вас связаться с нами по телефону +49 541 96202 68.

Участие по телефону

Для участия в торгах по телефону просим Вас связаться с нами не позднее 48 часов до начала аукциона. Условием проведения телефонных торгов является письменное подтверждение ставки, равной как минимум стартовой цене.

Участие в телефонных торгах возможно только для лотов со стартовой ценой свыше 500 евро.

Для получения дополнительной информации и регистрации на аукционе звоните Анастасии Кепселль до аукциона по телефону +49 541 96202 68 и во время аукциона по телефону, указанному на первой странице каталога.

Как образовывается цена на аукционе?

- Все лоты в нашем каталоге были предварительно оценены нашими экпертами. Минимальная ставка составляет 80 % от оценочной стоимости лота. Конечные цены зачастую намного превышают оценочные.
- Ваши письменные (заочные) ставки должны быть обязательно обработаны нашими сотрудниками до начала аукциона. Рассмотрим несколько возможных примеров:

Пример 1 (Оценочная стоимость: € 1.000,–)

Заочных ставок нет. Аукционатор начинает торги с € 800,–. Если в зале только один человек, желающий приобрести этот лот, то соответственно он получит его за € 800,–.

Пример 2 (Оценочная стоимость: € 1.000,–)

У аукционатора имеются 3 заочные ставки:

Заочный участник 1 : Лимит € 2.900,–
Заочный участник 2 : Лимит € 1.800,–
Заочный участник 3 : Лимит € 800,–

По правилам аукциона аукционатор в интересах заочного участника 1 и 2 должен повышать ставку равномерно (приблизительно на 5 – 10 %). Поэтому в нашем случае в интересах заочного участника 1 аукционатор начнет торги с € 1.900,– (хотя оценочная стоимость составляет € 1.000,–). Если среди очных участников никто не даст более высокую ставку, то заочный участник 1 получит этот лот за € 1.900,–. Его лимит в € 2.900,– ни в коем случае не будет исчерпан.

Пример 3 (Оценочная стоимость: € 1.000,–)

У аукционатора имеется только 1 заочная ставка в размере € 850,–. Аукционатор начнет торги с € 800,–. Если среди очных участников никто не даст более высокую ставку, то заочный участник получит этот лот за € 800,–.

Пример 4 (Оценочная стоимость: € 1.000,–)

У аукционатора имеется только 1 заочная ставка в размере € 1.200,–. Аукционатор начнет торги с € 800,–. Если среди очных участников никто не даст более высокую ставку, то заочный участник получит этот лот за € 800,–. Если же в зале очный участник согласен на более высокую ставку (больше € 800,–), то в этом случае аукционатор в интересах заочного участника имеет право тоговаться до € 1.200,–. Следовательно только при ставке, превышающей € 1.200,–, данный лот получит очный участник в зале.

Пример 5 (Оценочная стоимость: € 1.000,–)

У аукционатора имеются 3 заочные ставки, каждая в размере € 975,–. Среди очных участников интереса к лоту не имеется. В этом случае чтобы избежать недоразумений, аукционатор имеет право ненамного повысить лимит и сделать ставку равной € 1.000,–. Данный лот за € 1.000,– получит тот заочный участник, чей письменный формуляр мы получили раньше всего.

Ответы на часто задаваемые вопросы

- Комиссионные для клиентов, проживающих в Евросоюзе составляют 23 % к удару молотка, эти проценты уже содержат НДС. Для наших клиентов, проживающих не в Евросоюзе (например в Норвегии, Швейцарии, США) комиссионные составляют 20 %, если экспорт будет осуществлен через фирму «Кюнкер».

Пример 1, клиент из Германии	Удар молотка	€	100,00	**Пример 2, клиент из Норвегии**	Удар молотка	€	1.000,00
	Комиссионные 23 %	€	23,00		Комиссионные 20 %	€	200,00
	Почтовые расходы	€	5,90		Почтовые расходы	€	15,00
	Итого к оплате	€	128,90		Итого к оплате	€	1.215,00

- Непроданные на аукционе лоты Вы можете приобрести в течение 4 недель за 80 % от их оценочной стоимости, прибавив к ним комиссионные и почтовые расходы.

Как я могу получить приобретенные лоты?

Вывоз приобретенных на аукционе предметов осуществляется одним из следующих способов по Вашему выбору:

- Вы можете лично забрать Ваши лоты. По окончании торгов мы готовим все необходимые документы на вывоз из Германии. При вывозе за пределы Евросоюза, НДС Вам возвращается.
- Почтовые отправки в Россию (Беларусь, Украину) приобретенных Вами лотов осуществляются по предварительной договоренности. Для связи с нами звоните нам по телефону +49 541 96202 68.

С 1971 года имя Кюнкер является гарантией надежности и компетентности. Мы не станем изменять нашим принципам и в будущем. Спасибо Вам за Ваше доверие, которое является не только самым сильным стимулом в нашей работе, но и наилучшей ее оценкой.

Я желаю Вам успехов на нашем аукционе!

Фриц-Рудольф Кюнкер

Versteigerungsbedingungen

§ 1 Geltungsbereich

Wir versteigern als Kommissionär im eigenen Namen und für Rechnung der Einlieferer, die unbenannt bleiben. Durch die Teilnahme an der Versteigerung werden die Versteigerungsbedingungen anerkannt.

§ 2 Vertragsschluss

Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Ausruf des höchsten Gebotes und verpflichtet zur unverzüglichen Abnahme der Ware. Bei Vorlage besonderer Gründe können wir den Zuschlag verweigern oder uns vorbehalten. Geben mehrere Bieter gleich hohe Gebote ab, können wir nach freiem Ermessen einem Bieter den Zuschlag erteilen, durch Los über den Zuschlag entscheiden oder die Nummer noch einmal ausrufen. Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, aus wichtigem Grund Nummern zu vereinigen oder zu trennen, in einer anderen als der im Katalog vorgesehenen Reihenfolge aufzurufen oder zurückzuziehen. Erfolgt ein Zuschlag unter Vorbehalt, erlischt das Gebot mit Ablauf von 4 Wochen ab dem Tag des Zuschlags, es sei denn, wir haben dem Bieter innerhalb dieser Frist die vorbehaltlose Annahme des Gebotes mitgeteilt.

Das Eigentum an der Ware geht erst mit vollständiger Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. Sofern nichts anderes vereinbart wird, ist der Kaufpreis von anwesenden Käufern sofort, bei schriftlichen bzw. telefonischen Bietern spätestens 20 Tage nach Erhalt der Rechnung zu zahlen. Bei Zahlungsverzug werden Zinsen i. H. v. 1 % pro Monat berechnet.

Verweigert der Käufer ernsthaft und endgültig die Abnahme der Ware, können wir vom Kaufvertrag zurücktreten und Schadensersatz verlangen mit der Maßgabe, dass wir den Gegenstand nochmals versteigern und unseren Schaden in derselben Weise wie bei Zahlungsverzug des Käufers geltend machen können, ohne dass dem Käufer ein Mehrerlös aus der erneuten Versteigerung zusteht. Der Versand erfolgt schnellstmöglich nach der Auktion beziehungsweise in Absprache mit dem Käufer und auf seine Kosten und Gefahr. Soll ein Versand in das Ausland erfolgen, ist unter Umständen die Einholung einer Ausfuhrgenehmigung nach dem Kulturgutschutzgesetz erforderlich. Dadurch bedingte Verzögerungen oder eine etwaige Versagung der Ausfuhrgenehmigung gehen nicht zu unseren Lasten und lassen die Verpflichtung des Käufers zur Abnahme der Ware und fristgerechten Zahlung des Kaufpreises unberührt.

§ 3 Gebote, Saalauktion

Wir berücksichtigen bestmöglich schriftliche oder fernmündliche Gebote bzw. Gebote via Internet und behandeln diese grundsätzlich gleich wie Angebote aus dem Versteigerungssaal. Aufträge von uns unbekannten Sammlern können wir nur ausführen, wenn ein Depot hinterlegt wird oder Referenzen benannt werden. Schriftliche Gebote können nur bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn berücksichtigt werden, telefonische Bieter müssen sich mindestens zwei Werktage vor der Auktion voranmelden.

Im Bedarfsfall sind wir berechtigt, die Limits um 3 - 5 % zu überschreiten. Gebote, die unter 80 % des Schätzpreises liegen, werden nicht berücksichtigt.

§ 4 Gebote, eLive Premium (Online-Auktion)

Jedes Gebot des Kunden im Rahmen der eLive Premium Auction stellt ein verbindliches Angebot zum Abschluss eines Kaufvertrages dar. Dieses ist solange wirksam, bis ein höheres Gebot (Übergebot) abgegeben oder die eLive Premium Auction ohne Erteilung eines Zuschlages geschlossen wird.

Die Vorgebote für die Online-Auktion eLive Premium Auction können über die Website www.elive-auction.de abgegeben werden, sobald die Auktion online verfügbar ist. Während der Auktion erfolgt das „live bidding“ bis zum finalen virtuellen Zuschlag.

Für die Abgabe von Geboten wird ein myKünker-Zugang benötigt, der auf www.kuenker.de erstellt werden kann. Eine Neuregistrierung oder Passwortänderung ist nach dem Start der Auktion technisch nicht mehr möglich. Da wir für Neuregistrierungen und Aufträge von uns unbekannten Sammlern ein Depot oder eine Referenzen benötigen, muss die Neuregistrierung mindestens 48 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn auf www.kuenker.de abgeschlossen sein.

Darüber hinaus berücksichtigen wir bestmöglich schriftliche oder fernmündliche Gebote. Schriftliche Gebote können nur bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn berücksichtigt werden. Geht während der Bearbeitung eines schriftlichen Gebots ein gleich lautendes Vorgebot über www.elive-auction.de bei uns ein, wird dieses bevorzugt. Bei mehreren gleichhohen schriftlichen Geboten erhält das zuerst eingegangene den Zuschlag.

Bei schriftlichen Geboten sind wir im Bedarfsfall berechtigt, die Limits um 3 - 5 % zu überschreiten. Gebote, die unter 100 % des Schätzpreises liegen, werden in der eLive Premium Auction nicht berücksichtigt.

§ 5 Übermittlung von Geboten

Unlimitierte Aufträge haben keinen Anspruch auf unbedingte Ausführung. Schriftliche, fernmündliche und Internet-Gebote werden von uns ohne Auftragsprovision ausgeführt; sie müssen den Gegenstand mit Katalognummer und dem gebotenen Preis, der sich als Zuschlagsumme ohne Aufgeld und Umsatzsteuer versteht, benennen und sind bindend. Unklarheiten oder Ungenauigkeiten gehen zu Lasten des Bieters. Wir übernehmen für diese Gebote jedoch keinerlei Haftung, insbesondere nicht für das Zustandekommen und die Aufrechterhaltung von Übermittlungsfehlern, ebenso wenig für Ausfall- und Verzögerungszeiten, verursacht durch Wartungen und Wiederherstellungen des jeweiligen Servers, durch Störungen und Probleme im Internetverkehr, durch höhere Gewalt sowie weitere Störungen, die durch Umstände begründet sind, die außerhalb unserer Verantwortung liegen. Dies gilt nicht für den Fall, dass uns hieran der Vorwurf grober Fahrlässigkeit oder Vorsatz trifft.

§ 6 Gebotsschritte, Saalauktion

Die Mindeststeigerungsstufen für das Bietungsverfahren betragen:

bis zu € 100,–	€ 5,–	
bis zu € 200,–	€ 10,–	
bis zu € 500,–	€ 20,–	
bis zu € 1.000,–	€ 50,–	
bis zu € 2.000,–	€ 100,–	
bis zu € 5.000,–	€ 200,–	
bis zu € 10.000,–	€ 500,–	
bis zu € 20.000,–	€ 1.000,–	
bis zu € 50.000,–	€ 2.000,–	
ab € 50.000,–	€ 5.000,–	(bzw. 10 %)

§ 7 Gebotsschritte, eLive Premium Auction (Online-Auktion)

Die Mindeststeigerungsstufen für das Bietungsverfahren während des live-biddings online betragen:

bis zu € 50,–	€ 2,–
bis zu € 200,–	€ 5,–
bis zu € 500,–	€ 10,–
bis zu € 1.000,–	€ 25,–
bis zu € 2.000,–	€ 50,–
bis zu € 5.000,–	€ 100,–
bis zu € 10.000,–	€ 250,–
bis zu € 20.000,–	€ 500,–
bis zu € 50.000,–	€ 1.000,–
ab € 50.000,–	€ 2.500,–

§ 8 Zahlung und Aufgeld

Der Zuschlagpreis bildet die Berechnungsgrundlage für das vom Käufer zu zahlende Aufgeld. Für Käufer aus EU-Ländern gilt: Für Endverbraucher wird einheitlich ein Aufgeld von 23 % einschließlich der gesetzlichen Umsatzsteuer erhoben. Für Unternehmer i. S. d. UStG wird bei differenzbesteuerter Ware ein Aufgeld von 23 % einschließlich der gesetzlichen Umsatzsteuer erhoben. Bei mehrwertsteuerfreier sowie regelbesteuerter Ware beträgt das Aufgeld 20 % (bei regelbesteuerter Ware zzgl. gesetzlicher Umsatzsteuer auf Gesamtbetrag von Zuschlag und Aufgeld).

Institutionelle Käufer (eingetragene Münzhändler) mit gültiger Umsatzsteuer-Identifikationsnummer (UST-ID), die in einem EU-Mitgliedsstaat eingetragen ist, können sich die Umsatzsteuer erstatten lassen, sofern sie uns die dafür gesetzlich erforderlichen Dokumente vorlegen. Diese bestehen aus der UST-ID und der Eingangsbestätigung auf dem Territorium des EU-Mitgliedsstaates, in dem die UST-ID ausgestellt wurde (Gelangensbestätigung). Für den Fall, dass wir die Ware ausführen und eine gültige UST-ID vor dem Kauf vorgelegt wurde, wird keine Umsatzsteuer berechnet.

Für Käufer mit Wohnsitz in Drittländern (außerhalb der EU) gilt: Das Aufgeld beträgt einheitlich 20 % (wird die Ware vom Käufer selbst oder durch Dritte in Drittländer ausgeführt, wird die gesetzliche Umsatzsteuer berechnet, jedoch bei Vorlage der gesetzlich geforderten Ausfuhrnachweise erstattet. Führen wir diese Ware selbst in Drittländer aus, wird die gesetzliche Umsatzsteuer nicht berechnet).

Der Versand nach Russland und in die GUS-Staaten ist nicht möglich. Kunden aus diesen Ländern geben mit Abgabe eines Gebotes die Erklärung ab, das ersteigerte Auktionsgut selbst oder durch Boten in Osnabrück abzuholen und die gesetzliche Umsatzsteuer zu bezahlen. Liegt uns der gesetzlich geforderte Ausfuhrnachweis vor, wird die bezahlte Umsatzsteuer rückerstattet.

Im Ausland anfallende Steuern (z. B. Umsatzsteuern, Einfuhrumsatzsteuern o. ä.) und Zölle trägt in jedem Fall der Käufer. Die Versandkosten werden dem Käufer nach Aufwand berechnet.

§ 9 Mängelhaftung

Die Katalogbeschreibungen sind keine vertraglich vereinbarten Beschaffenheiten i. S. d. § 434 BGB, sondern dienen lediglich zur Information und zur Abgrenzung der Ware. Die Angabe der Erhaltung wird streng nach den im deutschen Münzhandel üblichen Erhaltungseinstufungen vorgenommen und erfolgt nach persönlicher Beurteilung. Die Echtheit der Stücke wird gewährleistet, sofern nichts Gegenteiliges im Katalog oder bei der Versteigerung angegeben wird; hier haften wir gegenüber dem Käufer für einen insoweit entstandenen Schaden bis zur Höhe des Kaufpreises. Im Übrigen übernehmen wir keine Verantwortung für etwaige Rechts- oder Sachmängel bezüglich der im Katalog aufgeführten Ware.

Wir geben durch Vorbesichtigung Gelegenheit, sich vom Erhaltungszustand der Ware zu überzeugen. Fehler, die sich bereits aus den Abbildungen ergeben, berechtigen nicht zur Beanstandung. Bei der Auktion anwesende Käufer kaufen grundsätzlich »wie besehen«. Bei Losen mit mehreren Stücken sind die Stückzahlen nur Cirkaangaben. Gewährleistungsansprüche wegen Sach- und Rechtsmängeln oder irrtümlichen Zuschreibungen sind ausgeschlossen. Innerhalb der gesetzlichen Gewährleistungsfrist vorgetragene und begründete Mängelrügen des Käufers leiten wir jedoch unverzüglich an den Einlieferer der bemängelten Sache weiter. Nach unserer Wahl treten wir unsere gegen den Einlieferer aus der Verletzung des Kommissionsvertrages zustehenden Ansprüche an den Käufer ab bzw. stellen den Käufer durch Rückabwicklung des Kaufvertrages schadlos, wobei ein über die Erstattung des Kaufpreises hinausgehender Anspruch des Käufers ausgeschlossen ist. Ort der Rückabwicklung ist Osnabrück.

§ 10 Umgang mit Grading-Unternehmen

Wir übernehmen keine Verantwortung dafür, dass die durch uns versteigerte Ware von den sogenannten Grading-Unternehmen angenommen oder die Erhaltungsqualität in einer ähnlichen Form eingeschätzt wird, wie durch uns. Reklamationen, die daraus resultieren, dass ein Grading-Unternehmen zu einer abweichenden Qualitätsbewertung gekommen ist, berechtigen nicht zu einer Rückabwicklung des Kaufes.

Bei Stücken, die uns in den sogenannten „Slabs“, (Münzen sind eingeschweißt in Plastikholder, ausgegeben von den Grading-Unternehmen) eingeliefert werden, entfällt die oben genannte Echtheitsgarantie. Auch für versteckte Mängel, z. B. Randfehler, Henkelspuren, Schleifspuren, etc., die durch den Plastikholder verdeckt werden, übernehmen wir keine Mängelhaftung.

§ 11 Haftungsbeschränkung

Schadensersatzansprüche des Käufers gegen uns sind – gleich aus welchem Rechtsgrund – ausgeschlossen. Dies gilt nicht für Schäden, die auf einem vorsätzlichen oder grob fahrlässigen Verhalten von uns, unseren gesetzlichen Vertretern oder Erfüllungsgehilfen beruhen bzw. ihre Ursache in der Verletzung von vertraglichen Kardinalpflichten haben; im letzteren Fall ist Haftung jedoch auf den vorhersehbaren, vertragstypischen Schaden beschränkt. Die Haftung für Schäden aus der Verletzung des Lebens, des Körpers oder der Gesundheit bleibt unberührt.

Der Käufer kann nicht aufrechnen, es sei denn, seine Gegenansprüche sind rechtskräftig festgestellt, unbestritten oder von uns anerkannt. Zurückbehaltungsrechte des Käufers sind ebenfalls ausgeschlossen, es sei denn, er ist nicht Unternehmer i. S. d. § 14 BGB und sein Gegenanspruch beruht auf demselben Vertragsverhältnis.

§ 12 Anzuwendendes Recht, Gerichtsstand

Es gilt ausschließlich das Recht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Das Übereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Verträge über den internationalen Warenkauf (CISG) findet keine Anwendung. Gegenüber Unternehmern i. S. d. § 14 BGB und Käufern ohne allgemeinen Gerichtsstand im Inland ist Erfüllungsort und ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand bei allen aus dem Vertragsverhältnis unmittelbar oder mittelbar sich ergebenden Streitigkeiten Osnabrück. Sollte eine der Bestimmungen ganz oder teilweise unwirksam sein oder werden, bleibt die Gültigkeit der übrigen davon unberührt. Die unwirksame ist durch eine wirksame zu ersetzen, die dem wirtschaftlichen Gehalt und Zweck der unwirksamen Bestimmung am nächsten kommt. Gleiches gilt für eine Lücke. Soweit die Versteigerungsbedingungen in mehreren Sprachen vorliegen, ist stets die deutsche Fassung maßgebend.

Auction Terms and Conditions

§ 1 Scope

We auction objects on commission in our own name, but for the account of the submitting party whose identity will not be disclosed. Participation in any auction shall be deemed acceptance of these Auction Terms and Conditions.

§ 2 Establishment of Contract

After the highest bid has been called out three times, this bid is deemed to be accepted, and the bidder is under the obligation to accept the goods without delay. At our reasonable discretion, we are entitled to refuse acceptance of a bid or accept it only on special terms. If several bidders make a bid in the same amount, we are entitled to choose to accept a bid from any one of these at our reasonable discretion. The auctioneer is authorised to combine or separate numbered lots if there are important reasons, or to call them up in another order than listed in the catalogue, or to withdraw them. If a bid is conditionally accepted, its acceptance expires at the end of 4 weeks from the original acceptance date, unless we have notified the bidder of unconditional acceptance of the bid within this period.

Title to any goods shall only pass to the purchaser upon payment in full. Unless otherwise agreed, the purchase price shall be paid immediately by any purchaser present, at the latest within 20 days of receipt of an invoice in the case of bids submitted in writing or by telephone. Interest will be charged on late payments at a rate of 1% per month.

Should the buyer seriously and finally refuse to accept the goods, we shall be entitled to withdraw from the purchase contract and demand compensation; we shall then be entitled to re-auction the goods and cover our loss in the same manner as in the event of late payment by the buyer, without the latter being entitled to any additional proceeds from the re-auction. Shipment will be effected as soon as reasonably possible after the auction, or as agreed with the buyer, and at his cost and risk. For shipments abroad, an export license which is in accordance to the German Cultural Property Law may be necessary. We cannot be held liable for delays in delivery caused by obtaining the export licence or in case that export licence will not be approved. It also has no effect on the buyer's acceptance of the goods and payment in time.

§ 3 Bids, Floor Auction

Wherever possible, we shall take into consideration written or telephone or internet bids to the best of our ability and shall treat them in the same manner as auction room bids. We can only accept orders from collectors not known to us if a deposit is lodged, or if references are quoted. Written bids will only be taken into consideration if received 24 hours before commencement of the auction at the latest; telephone bidders must lodge their application to participate two working days before the auction at the latest.

We shall be entitled to exceed any limits by 3 to 5%. Bids below 80% of the estimated price will not be taken into consideration.

§ 4 Bids, eLive Premium Auction (Online Auction)

Every submission by a customer within the scope of an eLive Premium Auction constitutes a binding offer to enter into a purchase contract. This offer shall remain in force until a higher bid is received, or until the eLive Auction is closed without acceptance of any bid.

Offers may be made before an online auction through the website www.elive-auction.de, as soon as access to the online auction has been facilitated. During the auction, "live bidding" will continue until final virtual acceptance.

In order to be able to bid, the bidder will require access to myKünker, which can be established through www.kuenker.de. For technical reasons, new registrations or password changes are not possible after the start of the auction. Since we require a security deposit or references from collectors not known to us, new registrations must be completed at least 48 hours before the start of the auction through www.kuenker.de.

In addition, we shall allow for written bids (via letter, e-mail, fax or telephone) to the best of our ability. Written bids cannot be accepted later than 24 hours before the start of an auction. During processing of written bids, any identical bid received via www.elive-auction.de will be given priority. In the event of receipt of several equal written bids, the first one received will be accepted.

We shall be entitled to exceed any limits by 3 to 5% in cases of bids submitted in writing. Bids below 100% of the estimated price will not be taken into consideration in the eLive Premium Auction.

§ 5 Transmission of Bids

Instructions without a quoted limit are not dealt with unconditionally. Written, telephonic and internet bids shall be executed by us without any additional commission payment. Such bids must state the object with catalogue number and bid limit, net of all premiums and taxes and shall be binding. Unclear or inaccurate instructions are the bidder's responsibility. We do not accept any liability for such bids, in particular no liability for occurance and persistance of transmission errors, nor for any failure or delays caused by maintenance and restoration of any servers, or breakdowns, or problems occurring during internet communication, due to force majeure and any other disruptions occurring for reasons beyond our control. This does not apply in cases where we are accused of gross negligence or malicious action.

§ 6 Bidding Scale, Floor Auction

The minimum bid scale is set out below:

up to € 100.00	€ 5.00
up to € 200.00	€ 10.00
up to € 500.00	€ 20.00
up to € 1,000.00	€ 50.00
up to € 2,000.00	€ 100.00
up to € 5,000.00	€ 200.00
up to € 10,000.00	€ 500.00
up to € 20,000.00	€ 1,000.00
up to € 50,000.00	€ 2,000.00
from € 50,000.00	€ 5,000.00

§ 7 Bids, eLive Premium Auction (Online Auction)

The minimum bid scale for online-bidding is set out below:

up to € 50.00	€ 2.00
up to € 200.00	€ 5.00
up to € 500.00	€ 10.00
up to € 1,000.00	€ 25.00
up to € 2,000.00	€ 50.00
up to € 5,000.00	€ 100.00
up to € 10,000.00	€ 250.00
up to € 20,000.00	€ 500.00
up to € 50,000.00	€ 1,000.00
from € 50,000.00	€ 2,500.00

§ 8 Payment and Premiums

The accepted hammer price shall be the reference amount for the premium to be paid by the buyer. The following terms apply to EU buyers: A premium of 23 % (statutory Value Added Tax included) is levied on private clients. If bidders are companies within the meaning of the VAT legislation, for differentially chargeable items a premium of 23 % is levied (statutory VAT included). Tax-free goods and goods subject to regular taxation are underlying a premium of 20 % (for regularly taxable items plus statutory VAT on the total of bid price and premium).

Institutional buyers (registered coin dealers) with a valid VAT number registered in an EU member state can apply for VAT reimbursement, if they provide us with the requisite statutory registration documents. These documents comprise the VAT registration number and the acknowledgement of receipt from the territory of the EU member state in which the VAT registration was issued. Should we ourselves effect the export of any items, and provided a valid VAT registration document was submitted to us before purchase, VAT will not be charged.

For buyers, who are residents of non-EU countries, the following rules apply: The premium shall be 20 % (where the goods are exported to a non-EU country by the buyer himself or by a third party, the statutory VAT will be charged but reimbursed on presentation of the statutory evidence of export. If we ourselves effect the export to non-EU countries, no VAT will be charged).

We are not able to ship items to Russia and the CIS-States. When submitting a bid, customers from these territories shall issue a declaration that the items acquired at the auction will be collected in person or by courier in Osnabrück, where the statutory VAT will become payable. If we are in possession of the statutory documentation proving export, Value Added Tax paid will be reimbursed.

Any import (and/or turnover) tax and duty payable abroad is on buyer's account in every case. Any shipping costs shall be charged to the buyer as incurred.

§ 9 Liability for Defects

Catalogue descriptions do not constitute contractually agreed warranties within the meaning of § 434 German Civil Code (BGB) and serve merely for identification and definition of the goods. The description of condition is based strictly on the customary gradings applied by the German Coins Trade and is subject to personal verification. Items are warranted as genuine, unless information to the contrary is provided in the catalogue or during the auction. Here our liability to the buyer is limited to the purchase price. We accept no further liability statutory or other in respect of any item included in the catalogue.

We afford potential buyers an opportunity to verify the condition of any item before an auction. Defects already apparent from illustrations do not entitle a bidder to complain. Buyers who are present at the auction buy on an "as seen" basis as a matter of principle. In the case of lots that comprise several items, the numbers are approximate only. Warranty claims on grounds of material or legal defects or accidental attribution are excluded. However, justified complaints by the buyer about defects on substantiated grounds lodged within the statutory time limit will be passed on to the party that has submitted the defective article. At our choice, we will either assign any rights on grounds of breach of the commissioning agreement against the party submitting an article to the buyer, or we will indemnify the buyer through rescission of the purchase agreement. Any claims the buyer may have that exceed the purchase price are excluded. The place of rescission is Osnabrück.

§ 10 Handling with Grading-Companies

We do not accept any responsibility for acceptance by the so-called Grading-Companies nor for a similar assessment of the condition of goods. Complaints based on a different quality assessment by a Grading-Company do not entitle the buyer to rescind from the purchase transaction.

For pieces consigned to us in so-called „slabs" (plastic holders from grading companies) the stated Künker warranty of authenticity is not applicable. Also we are not liable for defects such as rim damages, traces of mounting or filing etc. that are covered by the plastic holder.

§ 11 Limitation of Liability

Claims against us by a buyer for any legal reason whatsoever are excluded. This does not apply in cases of malicious or grossly negligent action by us, by our legal representatives or agents, or caused by a breach of cardinal contractual obligations. However, in the latter case our liability shall be limited to the foreseeable typical loss under the terms of contract. Our liability for loss of live, bodily injury or damage to health remains unaffected.

The buyer has no offsetting rights, unless any claims he may have against us have been legally established, are undisputed, or have been accepted by us. The buyer shall have no lien to the goods, provided he is not a company within the meaning of § 14 BGB and his counter claim is based on the same contractual relationship.

§ 12 Applicable Law, Place of Jurisdiction

The law of the German Federal Republic is exclusively applicable. The UN Convention on the International Sale of Goods (CSIG) does not apply. The place of performance generally and the exclusive place of jurisdiction for companies within the meaning of § 14 BGB for all disputes arising from, or in connection with the contractual relationship is Osnabrück. Should any term or condition be or become and remain partially or wholly inapplicable, this is without prejudice to the remaining terms. Any ineffective term or condition shall be replaced by an effective one with which the intended economic effect and purpose comes closest to that of the ineffective term or condition. The same applies to any omissions. Where these Auction Terms and Conditions are issued in several languages, the German version shall be the binding one.

Numismatische Ausdrücke/Numismatic Terms/Expressions Numismatiques/ Termini di Numismatica/Нумизматические Термины

DEUTSCH	ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	RUSSKIJ
Abschlag	struck	frappe	coniazione	оттиск
Am Rand	at the rim/border	en tranche	al bordo	на гурте
Berieben	slightly polished	frotté	trattato	потертая
Blei	lead	plomb	piombo	свинец
Dezentriert	uncentered	décentré	non centrato	ассиметричный
Doppelschlag	double struck	double frappe	ribattitura	двойной чекан
Einfassung	frame	encadrement	cornice	кайма
Einseitig	uniface	uniface	uniface	односторонняя
Emailliert	enamelled	émaillé	smaltato	эмалированная
Erhaltung	condition/preservation	conservation	conservazione	сохранность
Etwas	slightly	un peu	un poco	слегка
Exemplar	specimen, copy	exemplaire	esemplare	экземпляр
Fassungsspuren	trace of mounting	traces de monture	tracce di montatura	следы обработки
Fehlprägung	mis-strike	défaut de frappe	difetto di coniazione	ошибка в процессе чеканки
Feld(er)	field(s)	champ	campo	поле
Gedenkmünze	commemorative coin	monnaie commémorative	moneta commemorativa	памятная монета
Geglättet	tooled	retouché	liscio	отглаженная
Gelocht	holed	troué	bucato	проколатая
Geprägt	minted	frappé	coniato	отчеканенная
Gewellt	bent	ondulé	ondolato	волнистая
Goldpatina	golden patina	patine dorée	patina d´oro	золотая патина
Henkelspur	mount mark	trace de monture	tracce di appicagnolo	следы от ушка
Hübsch	attractive	joli	carino	красивая
Jahrh. = Jahrhundert	century	siècle	secolo	столетие
Kl. = klein	small	petit	piccolo	маленький
Korrosionsspuren	traces of corrosion	traces de corrosion	segni di corrosione	следы коррозии
Kratzer	scratch(es)	rayure	graffio(i)	царапина
Kupfer	copper	cuivre	rame	медь
Legierung	alloy	alliage	lega	сплав
Leicht(e)	slightly	légèrement	leggero	легкий
l. = links	left	gauche	sinistra	слева
Min. = minimal	minimal	minime	minimamente	минимальный
Nachahmung	imitation	imitation	contraffazione	имитация
Prachtexemplar	attractive, perfect piece	pièce magnifique	esemplare magnifico	превосходный экземпляр
Prägeschwäche	weakly struck	de frappe faible	conio stanco	издержкн при чеканке
Randdelle	edge nick	défaut sur la tranche	ammaccatura al bordo	вмятина на гурте
Randfehler	edge faults	choc sur la tranche	errore nel bordo	ошибка на гурте
Randschrift	lettered edge	tranche inscrite	inscrizione sul bordo	гуртовая надпись
r. = rechts	to right	droite	destra	справа
Rückseite	reverse	revers	rovescio	реверс
Schriftspuren	traces of inscription	traces de légende	tracce di leggenda	следы предыдущей надписи
Schrötling	flan	flan	tondello	заготовка

DEUTSCH	ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	RUSSKIJ
Schrötlingsfehler	flan defect	flan défectueux	errore di tondello	брак заготовки
Schwach ausgeprägt	weakly struck	de frappe faible	conio stanco	слабо отчеканена
Selten in dieser Erhaltung	rare in this condition	rare en cet état	conservazione rara	редкая в такой сохранности
Seltener Jahrgang	rare year	année rare	annata rara	редкий год
Stempel	die(s)	coin	conio	штамп
Stempelfehler	mistake in the die	erreur de frappe	errore di conio	ошибка штампа
Überdurchschnittlich erhalten	extraordinary condition	conservation extraordinaire	conservazione estraordi-naria	сохранность выше среднего
Überprägt	overstruck	surfrappé	ribattuto	перечекан
Unediert	unpublished	inédit	inedito	неопубликованная монета
Unikum	unique specimen	unique	pezzo unico	уникальная
Vergoldet	gilt	doré	dorato	позолоченная
Von allergrößter Seltenheit	extremely rare	de toute rareté	di estrema raritá	наиредчайшая
Vorderseite	averse	en face	diritto	аверс
Winz.= winzig	tiny	petit	veramente piccolo	незначительный
Zain	flan	flan	tondello	заготовка
Zierrand	ornamental border	tranche ornée	taglio ornato	декоративный гурт
Zinn	tin	étain	stagno	цинк
ziseliert	chased	ciselé	cesellato	гравированный

Erhaltungsgrade/Grading Terms/Degrès de Conservation/Gradi di Conservazione/ Шкала сохранности

DEUTSCH	ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	RUSSKIJ
Polierte Platte	Proof	Flan bruni	Fondo specchio	полированная
Stempelglanz	Uncirculated	Fleur de coin	Fior di conio	превосходная
Vorzüglich	Extremely fine	Superbe	Splendido	отличная
Sehr schön	Very fine	Très beau	Bellissimo	очень хорошая
Schön	Fine	Beau	Molto Bello	хорошая
Gering erhalten	Very good	Très bien conservé	Bello	удовлетворительная

Seltenheitsgrade/Rarity Terms/Degrés de Rareté/Grado di Raritá/Шкала редкости

DEUTSCH	ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	RUSSKIJ
R = Selten	R = Rare	Rare	raro	редкая
RR = Sehr selten	RR = Very rare	Très rare	molto raro	очень редкая
Von großer Seltenheit	Very rare	De grande rareté	di grande raritá	большой редкости
Von größter Seltenheit	Extremely rare	Extrêmement rare	di grandissima raritá	наибольшей редкости
Von allergrößter Seltenheit	Extremely rare	De la plus extrême rareté	di estrema raritá	наиредчайшая
Unediert	Unpublished	Inédit	inedito	ранее не описанная

IMPRESS

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BANK DETAILS

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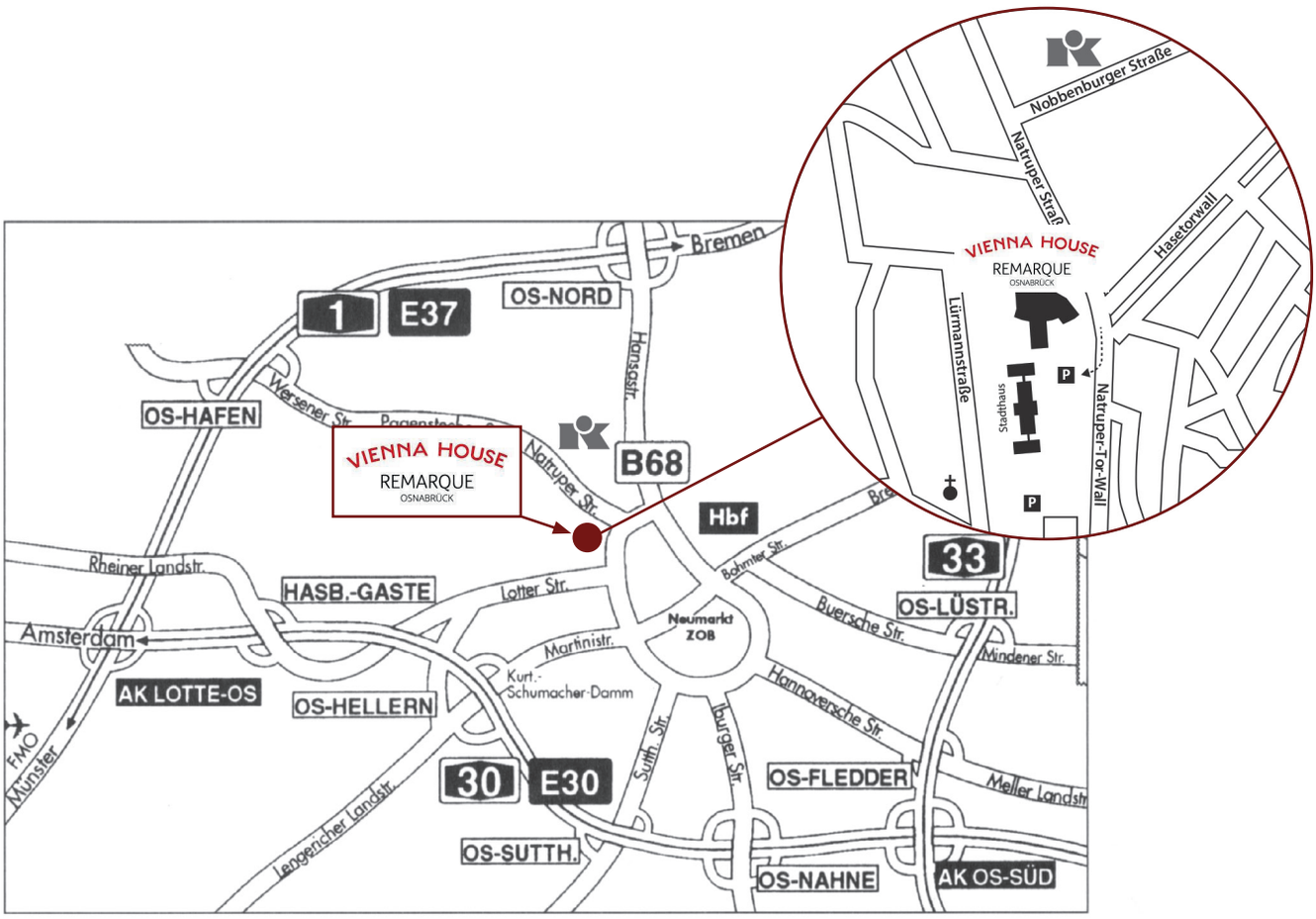
So sind Sie auf dem richtigen Weg zum Auktionshotel



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